NSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XVI NO 215 | BOMBAY TUESDAY AUGUST 28 1928 | ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	All	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..	vessels	16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .	will	11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	now	16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..	sail	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..	direct	10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..	from	16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..	without	10,602
*2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @	transhipment	16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..	at	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
29th Aug.	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	4 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

'Phone No. 20279, 23738,

Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	24th Aug.	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.
In a Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
20th Aug.	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
31st „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
*8th Sept	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*10th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freighgts and Passage may be arrangegd with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 20,50,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gejra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharya.
REFORM OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
By St. Nihal Singh.
PILLARS OR WARDS OF THE EMPIRE.
By Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
By Prof. Jayanta Kumar Das Gupta.
THE OCTOBER RESULTS
By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE S. I. R. STRIKE.
Mr. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.A.
UNDER THE GREAT MOGHULS
By Prof. K. G. Warty, M.A.
SIR SHADILAL—A STUDY
By Dr. S. K. Hasan, M.R.A.S.
THE ART OF LITERARY STUDY
By Prof. P. G. Sahasranama Iyer, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CEYLON
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS

SINGLE COPY AS. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

A few copies of the back numbers are also available. Any one who remits Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4-0) and enrols himself as regular subscriber for the year 1927 will get these numbers and thus have a complete set. No one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. Please note that copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,

Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele, address—'COMEALONG'.

Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of payment.....Time of delivery.....

Bomaby Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An HEALTH OFFICER P. C. P. S. and qualified in Sanitation for Rampur State U. P. Municipality. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 200/-
A 31004

ONE qualified INDIAN NURSE for Rampur State Female Hospital. Pay Rs 50 and free quarters. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
A 31005

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road between 5-7- p.m.
A R1132

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Export Import Business expert is open to immediate engagement, Excellent organiser-good Correspondent, will expand present Business and introduce new Business. Terms moderate Please apply Box No. 256, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE, Head-clerk, Manager, Accountant, holding a diploma in Accounts, Banking, Law, Correspondence desires RESPONSIBLE POSITION. Security available. Excellent testimonials. Best references. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for ten years. Distribution date 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rupees six. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.
Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd.
Bombay No. 2.
R1130.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONSEQUENT on FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1928, being a Public Holiday, the Week-End Express, which usually leaves Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, will run on THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1928, instead of FRIDAY, the 31st August 1928, to the usual timings, viz:—

ON 30-8-28.

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	18-30
Poona	Arr.	22-30

The return special will, as usual, run on SUNDAY, the 2nd September, 1928, leaving Poona at 19|30 hours arriving Victoria Terminus at 23|40.

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 27th August, 1928.
31008

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1928, being a Public Holiday, Week-End Return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1928.

2. In view of the week-end holiday, THIS week's Express to Poona will leave on THURSDAY evening and not on FRIDAY evening.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 27th August, 1928.
31006

NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE REMINDED that the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner, which is required under Sections 328 and 328A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act for erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining sky-signs or advertisements, has to be obtained beforehand and that the provisions of the aw in this respect will be enforced strictly from 1st September, 1928. Where such permission has not been so obtained, the offenders will be prosecuted and the Commissioner will agree to the offence being compounded only on payment in each case of a sum equal to the amount of the prescribed fee in addition to the prescribed fee itself.

In respect of all advertisements, whether on moveable boards on wheels or elsewhere, for which permission has been obtained, an adhesive slip signifying the issue of the permits therefor will be supplied to be pasted on the advertisement boards and any advertisements found without such slips will be treated as unauthorised and action taken by procution against those responsible.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th August, 1928.
30966

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for three posts of Assistant Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, in the Posts and Telegraphs Department, are invited from candidates—

(1) who are statutory natives of India,
(2) whose age did not exceed 25 years on the 1st January, 1929,
(3) who have passed the final examination of one of the Institutions noted below, or obtained a degree, diploma or other equivalent distinction in Electrical Engineering from any University or Institution of University standing in the United Kingdom, and
(4) who, thereafter, have spent at least one year in practical Electrical Engineering work.

1. The Bengal Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
2. The College of Engineering, Madras.
3. The College of Engineering, Poona.
4. The Thompson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
6. The College of Engineering, Benares Hindu University.
7. The Institute of Science, Bangalore.

2. Candidates should submit their applications to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi.

3. Every candidate must submit with his application (1) copies of certificates of his qualifications and practical training, (2) evidence that he is of Indian domicile, (3) certificates (or equivalent) of date of birth, (4) a certificate of character from two responsible persons (not relations) who are well acquainted with him in private life.

5. The selection will be made by the Public Service Commission from among the candidates who fulfil the conditions set forth above. Candidates who may be summoned by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, or the Public Service Commission for a personal interview must be prepared to present themselves before these authorities and meet their own travelling expenses.

6. The selected candidates will be required before appointment to satisfy a Medical Board as to their physical fitness. They will then be required to undergo a year's practical training in the Department, during which period they will be granted a subsistence allowance at the rate of Rs. 200 a month. After expiry of that period and if the candidates have made good use of their time, they will be eligible for appointment by the Government of India as Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs.

7. With effect from the date from which they are appointed as such they will, subject to their rendering approval service, draw the full pay of an Assistant Divisional Engineer, commencing from Rs. 375 and rising by periodical increments to Rs. 975 and will count service for increments, leave and pension from the same date. On appointment they will be on probation for at least one year and their confirmation in the service will be made dependent upon the result of such probation and also their passing an examination in riding to the satisfaction of the Head of the Circle under whom they may be employed. Within three years of their appointment they will be required to pass tests in signalling, vernacular and professional ability, without passing which they will not be eligible for any increment due after three years' service.

8. Applications from the candidates will be received up to the 1st October, 1928.

30971

NOTICE.

10 old issue shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in the name of T. B. LAH, No. 70676 to 70685 have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person claiming the same are required to intimate their claim to Messrs. BURN AND CO., Hongkong House, Calcutta.
R1107

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1928, the timings of trains on the Main line and Branches (Broad Gauge System) will be revised.

The principal changes will be:—

(1) No. 15 Down Frontier Mail (present Bombay-Peshwar Mail) will be timed to leave Colaba at 13 hours instead of 16.30 and arrive at Delhi at 12.35 hours instead of 20.25 hours.

(2) No. 16 Up Frontier Mail will be timed to leave Delhi at 8.15 hours instead of 8.35 and arrive at Colaba at 11.15 hours as at present.

(3) Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Delhi Express trains will be extended to and from Peshawar and will be known as Bombay-Peshawar Express trains.

No. 19 Down will be timed to leave Colaba at 16.30 hours instead of 21.25 and arrive at Delhi at 20.40 hours on the 2nd day instead of 6.30 hours on the 3rd morning.

No. 20 Up will be timed to leave Delhi at 21.50 hours instead of 21.30 and arrive at Colaba at 6.20 as at present.

(4) No. 19 Down due to leave Colaba at 21.25 hours on FRIDAY, the 31st August 1928 will be cancelled. For the convenience of passengers for the North-East Main Line a through Bogie tricomposite (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be attached to No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail (dep. 21.5). and this carriage will be transferred at Baroda to the new Fast Passenger leaving Baroda, at 6.45 for Agra Fort.

For detailed timings, please see sheet Time Table at stations.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.
30988

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held on the 1st Day of September, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay 17, to declare a Dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the year ended 31st December 1927.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 25th day of August, 1928 to 1st Day of September, 1928, (both days inclusive).

For the Western India Tanneries, Ltd.
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.
31001

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BOILERS, NON-LOCO, REQUIRED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION DEPT.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and specification, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Boilers Non-Loco." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 24th August, 1928.
30998

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1411 of 1928 (Tribhuvandas vs. Bai Ratanbai) Messrs BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, 35-37, Karsandas Natha's House, 2nd floor, above Diamond Jubilee Washing Co. office furniture consisting of one large double door "Chubb" safe on stand, writing tables, one Australian safe on stand, cushion chairs, book-stands, arm and without arm chairs, wall clock, reclining sofa, stool, teapoy, copying press, benches, etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LINOTYPE MACHINE AND ONE GESTETNER DUPLICATOR.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 159 of 1925.

Jagatguru Shri Prativadi Bhayankar Anantacharyaji Maharaj .. Plaintiff.

vs.

The National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff above named and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above Suit, dated 30th day of January, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1928 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises of the National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. at 21, Dalal Street, Fort.

One Linotype Machine.
One Gestetner Duplicator.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future hereafter? If you wish to know it Please purchase Professor SHAH'S WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST, containing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. Visiting hours in morning from 9 to 1 p.m. and in evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.) Second Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 4. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm. Horroscopes are prepared and examined. Special accommodation for Ladies.

PROFESSOR SHAH alias
MANEKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavanguidi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD ENGLISH COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
THE RINGER
Edgar Wallace's Greatest Thrills.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6 p.m.
SCHUBERT CENTENARY CONCERN
organized by
Prof. O. SAVINI
Assisted by the pupils and Local Amateur Talent.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Have you cast aside life's greatest offering to whirl down the primrose path? See
SILVER WINGS
FEATURING
MARY CARR
The story of a young couple who drank deep of the cup of life until the greatest of all dramatists FATE intervened.

EMPIRE THEATRE
NEXT SATURDAY
METROPOLIS
No Word can Describe it!
METROPOLIS
No Pen can Portray it!
METROPOLIS
No Eye Can believe it!
METROPOLIS
Everywhere they talk about it!
METROPOLIS
Nowhere can it be equalled!
METROPOLIS
It's Astounding!
METROPOLIS
It's Baffling!
METROPOLIS
It's Bewildering!
METROPOLIS
It's Gigantic!
METROPOLIS
It's the eighth wonder of the World!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENTS AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Celebrated Stars:
LON CHANEY
and the Famous Beauty:
NORMA SHEARER
In the Year's Dramatic Triumph:
THE TOWER OF LIES
A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE.
Telling the Life-Story of a Girl who left Home, was compelled to betake herself to the Easiest Way and—Eventually Won her place back. From the Pit of Man's Greed and Desire!

EDWARD THEATRE
6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OF
Miss BLANCHE
Miss VICTORIA
In Oriental SONGS and DANCES
Supported by Turkish Musicians
In conjunction with
CINEMA COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

MONSOON CONTINUES ACTIVE

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Aug. 27.

The Bay depression lies this morning over the East Central Provinces. The monsoon continues active in the central parts of the country and has strengthened in Konkan, Gujarat and Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Rajputana, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, and Hyderabad and local in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, West Rajputana, West Gujarat, Berar, Coorg, Malabar and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces East and Kashmir.

Chief amounts are.—Amherst one and a half inches; Tavoy three; Diamond Island four; Monywa and Kyaukpyu three quarters; Ganhati Cherrapunji, Saugor Island and Cuttack a half; Balasore two; Ranchi: a quarter; Mussoorie, Indore Nagpur and Jagdalpur one and a half; Seoni one; Akola, Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bhuj a half; Dwarka one; Bhavnagar and Mount Abu one and a half; Gulmarg a quarter; Ratnagiri three quarters; Bombay one and a half; Karwar three; Marmagao and Nizamabad four; Parbhani and Mercara one and a half; Belgaum a half; Mangalore three quarters and Calingapatam a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Berar, West Central India, Gujarat, South Rajputana and Central Burma.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 27

General Remarks.—The Bay depression lies this morning over the east Central Provinces. The monsoon continues active in the cestral parts of the country and has strengthened in the Konkan, Gujarat and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana East, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in Rajputana West, Gujarat, Berar, Malabar and the Madras Coast North. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Hyderabad and parts of the Deccan and Kathiawar, and in defect in the United Provinces and Madras Southeast. Temperatures were lower than usual in the north of the Peninsula, and Gujarat, and higher in the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in Berar, west Central India, Gujarat and south Rajputana.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Ajmer	0.20"
Jodhpur	0.63"
Jaipur	0.03"
Kotah	0.25"
Mount Abu	1.37"
Bhuj	0.60"
Dwarka	1.05"
Veraval	0.09"
Rajkot	0.23"
Bhavnagar	1.65"
Surat	0.05"
Ahmedabad	0.10"
Neemuch	0.12"
Indore	1.45"
Jubbulpore	0.19"
Saugor	0.08"
Hoshangabad	0.52"
Khandwa	0.22
Akola	0.66"
Amraoti	0.08"
Nagpur	1.40"
Chanda	0.84"
Raipur	0.18"
Ratnagirl	0.81"
Marmugao	3.64"
Karwar	2.54"
Malegaon	0.26"
Ahmednagar	0.11"
Poona	0.24"
Sholapur	0.08"
Belgaum	0.59"
Aurangabad	0.60"
Nizamabad	3.80"
Hyderabad	0.12"
Mangalore	0.89"
Calicut	0.87"
Cochin	0.03"
Colombo	0.06"
Masulipatam	0.10"
Cocanada	0.01"

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.—Colaba Observatary 1.49".

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 65.20" (10.79" above normal).

St. George's Hospital 2.90"

J. J. Hospital 1.71".

Maximum temperature 79 (6 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 73 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27th August 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.677 inches (.089 below normal)

Barometer corrected to 32 deg F.) at 5 p.m. (previousday) .640 inches (.052 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.056.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 degrees (6.4 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degrees (6.6 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 313 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.49.

Total rainfall during the month 6.65

Total rainfall during the year 65.30.

Weather remarks—Squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 27-8-28 Colaba Point 1.49; Fort 2.90; J. J. Hospital 1.71.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 65.99; Fort 87.55; J. J. Hospital 66.58.

Tatal for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 55.33; Fort 69.71; J. J. Hospital 54.36.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 56.97; Fort 84.03; J. J. Hospital 67.58.

DEBATE ON DIVORCE

LITERARY ACADEMY FOR C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 23.

With a view to preserve, foster and develop the three main languages and literature of the Province, viz. Hindi, Marathi and Urdu, a literary Academy for the Central Provinces and Berar has been formed with Mr. J. B. Raja as Secretary and Mr. E. A. Macnee as President. The Academy is a representative body consisting of Rao Bahadurs Hiralal, Sadashiv Jairam, K. G. Tamhan and Messrs. Y. M. Kale, Thakur Chedi Lal, A. S. Sathe, Ram Pratap Shastri, S. D. Pendse, S. N. Rahman. The means to be taken to achieve the end in view is to award prizes for approved books, grants for discovering, collecting and publishing original works or for useful translations in these languages, by arranging public lectures by eminent scholars, by establishing a library and by scrutinizing existing courses of instruction on the vernaculars of the province.

DEBATE ON DIVORCE.

There was an interesting debate in the Nagpur University Society when the resolution "That the House regards marriage as a sacramental tie and any attempt at dissolving it by a divorce is a danger to social polity." was passed by a majority of 27 votes.

The supporters of the motion said that outside the three upper classes of the Hindu Society, marriage was regarded by all the communities in the world as a civil contract, an arrangement for satisfying and enjoying physical union. The Hindus however regarded it as an indissoluble tie intended not for enjoying and satisfying animal lust but to attain something higher and nobler. The system of divorce destroyed the family happiness and was detrimental to the proper upbringing of children. It was really unfortunate, contended the speakers, that when the world was trying its best to unite the various countries by one common bond of universal brotherhood, the oppositionists were trying to separate even the husband and wife on some imaginary cruelty. There were the law courts for correcting cruel husbands, there were the hospitals for curing diseased husbands. People ought to take a lesson from the countries where the system of divorce was prevalent. Imagine the frequency of divorces on such flimsy pretext as kissing the wife without her consent.

The advocates of the system of divorce, which included Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, pleaded on behalf of those unfortunate wives who were tied to diseased, cruel, impotent husbands. In order to allow such unfortunate beings to get rid of men with whom they could not live happily that the system of divorce was advocated. "The system of divorce is a cosmopolitan and humanitarian movement out to seek equality for husbands and wives" pleaded the redoubtable Doctor of Laws. "It is intended to put a stop for immoral lives and concubinage". He criticised the man-made laws as partial towards the weaker sex. The system of divorce was inculcated in the Shastras by the sages of yore and the West had copied them. If the system of divorce were to be introduced in our society, if would cure all duced in our society. It would cure all matrimonial differences, pleaded the Knight of Nagpur.

EUGENE CHEN IN MOSCOW

Information has been received in Moscow to the effect that the Central Organization Committee convening the congress of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) has issued invitations to Mr. Eugene Chen (the former Nationalist Foreign Minister, who fled to Moscow) and to Sun Yat-sen's widow. The Committee according to this report, desires to make peace, and is ready to adopt Left tendencies in order to prevent the generals, particularly Feng hsiang, from gaiming influence.

GET RID OF BRIGAND ALCOHOL

WORLD PROHIBITION CONFERENCE

WORLD PEACE AND PROHIBITION

The following are selected passages from the presidential Address delivered by Mr. Guy Hayler at the International Conference of the World Prohibition Federation, August 22, Antwerp, Belgium.

The idea of National Prohibition was something of a day-dream when the World Prohibition Federation was founded but to-day we may talk of it as an accomplished fact and we may go further and advocate as coming within the range of practical politics World Prohibition.

Very closely linked are the two questions of Peace and Prohibition. In all the councils of the world Peace is talked. Methods of disarmament are discussed at the League of Nations. Pacts against future wars are called for. One would conclude great changes were on the wing yet the nations are armed to the teeth. They are haunted by tthe fear that somewhere, somehow, the war-dogs will be let loose once more. Added to this fear is the menace—and to Prohibition countries it is a real menace—of the international liquor traffic—an international caucus of trouble-makers who for gain created "Rum Row"; continue to violate domestic and international law, and have pledged themselves the opponents of Governments daring to hinder the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By an Article in the Covenant of the League of Nations there is protection for native races; by another Article there is agreed respect for territorial integrity with absolute self-determination and national independence. Yet despite all this, the liquor exporting nations—many of them in the League—forced Iceland to practically abandon her Prohibition Law, made smuggling almost a fine art, and so complicated international relations thereby as only skilled statesmanship could handle without serious trouble. Nor does the danger grow less. Desperately fighting the spread of the Prohibition idea, the international liquor traffic is likely to cause still further trouble. The fact is, the sweeping of this traffic from the commerce of the world would do more, as a first step, than the signing of peace pacts for the reduction of navies or armies.

NO QUARTER.

Compromise has killed more movements for social betterment than anything else, or if it has not killed them it has retarded their progress. So with regard to the Liquor Traffic. Innumerable suggestions have been put forward whereby it might be carried on without harm to the community but no system yet has been devised which had that result. Where there is Drink there is not only danger, there is desolation for someone. The simple fact is that an evil cannot be regulated. The proposals have been legion. All have been legion. All have miserably failed when tried. The following are among many others taken up by enthusiasts and abandoned—Free Trade, Restriction, Regulation, High Licence, Low Licence, Municipalisation, State Control, Government Ownership, Disinterested Management (socailed), the Gothenburg System, the Brast System.

ONE IN HOPE AND DOCTRINE.

Localities that win "dry" areas for themselves have need of their neighbours' moral support to keep those areas "dry," similarly nations need to assist nations in their national prohibitory measures so that the will of the people may be effective. So we would say that it is not enough for the Christian World to go "dry" without the co-operation of the other religions to bring about a world combat against what is a common enemy. For while "one" is in danger we all are. As President of this Federation in 1911, I brought a motion before the Universal Races Congress held in London that year with a view to ventilating a subject which seemed to some of us of vital importance. In India, the Prohibition idea is growing fast and co-operation among the peoples towards emancipation from liquor traffic is becoming a very real thing. For the religions of the world to unite in one great effort to bring about a sober citizenry would be a magnificent demonstration of their power to enthuse mankind in ways of righteousness and peace.

PRESENT-DAY DUTY.

We already have records of battles fought and victories won and strength vouchsafed upon our way to further struggles but what of the present-day duty? It is necessary there should be no hesitancy in the call we make to the people. The call should be "a loud call and a clear call that may not be denied". It is urgent—Total Abstinence for the Individual and Prohibition for the State. Half a pledge of total abstinence will not save the individual any more than some scheme of disinterested or other management of the liquor traffic will save the nation. The liquor saloon is an evil thing breeding evil things whether it runs as a first-class city club or as a third-rate down town public-house. We know all the facts about alcohol. We know its destroying influence. Everything is tabulated for us in these days and no-one need be ignorant. What is needed is some immediate action that shall arouse the sleeping consciences of the people towards a vital Prohibition campaign, effective and decisive. I have thrown out the suggestion of a World Religious Conference. Not so much a conference for gathering information as one in which a lead shall be given for world action against alcoholism. Again, a wider scope of service for the publication and distribution of "The International Record"—which already has a special German editon under the associate editorship of Dr. Reinhard Strecker of Berlin—would secure for world workers in all lands a correct estimate of the international struggle against the liquor traffic.

It is not out of a little bag one can successfully find the means to tackle a big job. A world work demands support in proportion. Those engaged in any international service will agree that it is a difficult enterprise and costs much in men and money. It is because, to-day, every country needs the help of every other country that world organisations have become so necessary. The liquor groups are internationalised. They find no stint of support and they act as one. From their "lie" factories they send out films of news to be shown on the screen of life wherever men and women gather together. A hundred wrong aspects of our question are daily sent broadcast in the attempt to mislead people as to the benefits of Prohibition. If the sympathetic groups in all countries who favour the Prohibition idea would only share in some central world work this Federation might hope still further to meet the insiduous attaeks of the liquor organisations. Through our agencies we could break the back of this pernicious propaganda. The Federation makes a plea for a steady income of considered contributions from societies and individuals so that it may carry on and extend its work.

One recalls with pride the words of Garibaldi who, gathering his men together in St. Peter's Place, after the fall of Rome, said to them,

"Whoever wills to follow me. I will receive to-day.
Nothing I ask from them to make them mine
But love for Italy and faith in her.
They will have neither pay nor rest with me;
But bread and water,—if we have the chance
To find so much. I cannot promise them
Even a grave. Nothing is sure but death.
Whoever is not satisfied with this.
Had better come no further. Who will come?
Meet me at six o'clock this evening, here."

That was a magnificent call in days when the passes of Italy were infested with brigands, when life was cheap in the hands of some and when a united Italy was a dream, but to that call Garibaldi said there was this response:

"Four thousand men on foot, nine hundred horse,
Ranged themselves around me."

If this age could capture something of the spirit of those men. If they could be as undaunted, as unafraid, the passes of this world would soon be rid of the Brigand Alcohol, some of Life's lost values would be restored, and to hearth and home would come peace again. In such a spirit we have raised the standard of Prohibition and send out a call to workers in every land to rally to victory.

UNTOUCHABLES' MELA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From certain secret conversations that are going on in the orthodox wing of the Brahman community, it appears that the orthodox have determined to repeat their last year's mistake of not allowing the Mahar Mela to enter the Shankarwadi Hall.

That untouchability is absurd, meaningless and revolting is accepted even by an orthodox Pandit and is no longer a question for discussion. Yet, whenever a move, by sober, just and reformed Brahmins is made to eradicate this evil, the orthodox Brahmins have always stood in opposition.

The position of the untouchables is peculiarly unfortunate in this sense that they are neither accepted as equals nor are allowed to embrace some other religion, but are kept as serfs.

Last year when the Indian students in Scotland were banned from certain restaurants and dance halls the Brahmins in this country made a huge cry and the sober Scottish people raised the ban. Yet it is these very Brahmins who do not budge even an inch and right an unjust and traditional wrong done to the untouchables.

If the Brahmins want to solve this question once for all, here is a way. This year they should invite Dr. Ambedkar and his co-workers as guests to take part in the Ganapati festival.

If, however, last year's mistake is repeated, the only course open to the untouchables to start a wide campaign of Satyagraha an dassert their right—a birth-right—and give death blow to orthodoxy which is responsible for this great injustice. Dr. Ambedkar and his co-workers will have the active sympathy of all educated young Brahmins—men and women.

This question is yet an undecided one and must be decided once for all.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. CHITALE.

Parel, Aug. 9.

WORK BEFORE BOMBAY COUNCIL

PROVISIONL AGENDA FOR POONA SESSION

LAND REVENUE BILL TO BE DISCUSSED

The Acting Secretary to the Legislative Council, Bombay, sends the following provisional agenda for the third session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 24th September, 1928, at 2 p.m.

I. Oath or Affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

II. Nomination of four chairmen by the President.

III. Questions and Answers.

IV. Government Bills.

(1) Bill No. XVI* of 1927 (A Bill to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land).—Second Reading. (Government do not intend to proceed with the Bill at this Session).

(2) Bill No. XVIII of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act ,1888).—Second Reading.

(3) Bill No. XIV* of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay).

(4) Bill No. XIV of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).—First Reading.

V. Private Bills.

(1) Bill No. XXVII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).—Second Reading.—Mr. Syed Munawar, M. L. C.

(2 Bill No. XXIV of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923).—First Reading.—Mr. L. M. Deshpande, M. L. C.

(3) Bill No. XXVIII of 1927 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923).—First Reading.—Mr. H. V. Pataskar, M. L. C.

(4) Bill No. XI of 1928 (A Bill to provide for the registration of marriages among the Hindus).—First Reading.—Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M. L. C.

(5) Bill XIX of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925).—First Reading.—Khan Saheb Allabhaksh Haji Mahomed Umar, M. L. C.

(6) Bill No. XX of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874).—First Reading.—Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, M. L. C.

(7) Bill No. XXI of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).—First Reading.—Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M. L. C.

(8) Bill No. XXII of 1928 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Pleaders' Act, 1920).—First Reading.—Mr. H. V. Pataskar, M. L. C.

(9) Bill No. XXIII of 1928 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).—First Reading.—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.

(10) Bill No. XXIV of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).—First Reading.—Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C.

(11) Bill No. XXV of 1928 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925).—First Reading.—Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, M. L. C.

(12) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. W. S. Mukadam, M. L. C.

(13) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(14) A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

(15) A Bill to amend the Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892.—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, M. L. C.

(16) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923.—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, M. L. C.

(17) A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. P. J. Marzban, M. L. C.

(18) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill.—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

VI. Motions to Amend Standing Orders.

Motion No. VII** of 1928.—By Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C.

VII. Discussion of Matters of General Public Interest.

OUR MALAYAN LETTER.

HOW NEWS MONOPOLY WORKS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 16.

Free communications between India and Malaya seems to have been blocked for unknown reasons. The news about India reaches Malaya rarely, because of Reuter who minimises the cables to Malayan newspapers relating to Indian news. The local press being monopolised by Europeans care to publish still fewer telegrams about India and all that the local press seems to have known is that there is a Gandhi in India who is an "outlaw" and Indians in general are illiterte "ruffians and revolutionaries." With this conception at volutionories." With this conception at heart they completely ignore Indian affairs. Even those one or two cables that reach Malaya daily or weekly relate to nothing else than to Railway Strikes, Hindu-Muslim fights, and Communist activities and such topics of anti-British nature. This is of course a sort of propaganda whereby the cosmopolitan population of Malaya are drilled against Indians.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has earned for itself the undying gratitude of the Indian population in Malaya for taking up publication of Malayan affairs.

Regarding this Indo-Malayan communications an Indian Journalist sometime back wrote in the "Hindu" as follows:—

"As I see the columns of the daily press in India I find little in the way of news relating to Malaya or the Indians there except perchance a stray message of Reuter's referring to the Singapore Naval Base or the Selangor races! If the newspapers of India provide a fair index of what interests India then this absence of real news relating to Malaya demonstrates that there is far too much of apathy in a matter whose potentialities for good and evil are great and growing. And I find this counter part of this remarkable phenomenon in Malaya. The newspapers there give no news of India; what little is found is often over coloured, misjoined and of a propagandist character I do not read any deliberate purpose in this conspiracy of silence, but surely it represents an extraordinary state of things that news of these two Countries, a thousand miles away from each other should be available to either Country only after travelling in an attenuated, if not in a distorted form all the way to London and back. It is like having Tanjore news at Madras via Simla! I do not know how this position has arisen or why it has been tolerated thus far, but I may venture a shrewd guess as to how this extraordinary situation has developed. I believe the answer lies in the charactor of the Indian population in Maalaya."

REPATRIATED INDIANS FROM KENYA.

Some time back I noticed in the Indian papers to hand that a few repatraited Indians from Kenya are to be sent over to Malaya. To ascertain the underlying truth in this matter I called upon the Agent to the Government of India the other day who tells me that he has not received any communication from Home Government to this effect. I asked the Agent whether he would advice those men to come down to Malaya if references were made to him in future. "Under the present circumstances, especially when the Country suffers from economical depressions I think I must say that they need not come, but still it depends largely with the Labour Department as to admit them or otherwise", Continued the Agent. In answer to my query as to what he thought about the fate of those repatriated men the Agent declined to say anything.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

The Agent of the Government of India, Rao Sahib Subbaya Naidu, is conducting a sensational case on behalf of a poor Indian "coolie" woman who is alleged to have been raped by a clerk of the Labour Office. The case is that Mr. Shanmugam, a clerk of the Labour Office, is alleged to have misguided the woman and committed rape behind a bush. The woman who went to the Labour Offic to get a permit to divorce her husband was left with the clerk to deal with the matter and he in the evening went out with the woman when it is alleged he forcibly committed the offence. She reported the matter to the police, but Shanmugam contends that he was at the time in his club and was posing before a camera. Meanwhile I understand that the Hon. Mr. S. Veerasamy Barrister-at-Law, proposes to appear for the helpless woman without any fees.

INDIAN PERSONALITY OF TURF.

Mr. M. N. Coomarasami, the son of Mr. Coomarasami, a retired Indian interpreter and a prominent race horse owner of Kuala Lumpur, has joined his father after spending six long years in England in studying for the Bar. He is to be entertained at a public function as a prominent man of the Turf.

The Hon. Mr. S. Veerasamy, accompanied by his Private Secretary was on a visit to the State of Pahang. He widely travelled in the State and at Kuala Lipis, the capital of the State he was entertained to a pleasant Garden Party by the Indian and Ceylonese in token of Mr. Veerasamy's great services to the Asiatics in general and to the above communities in particular.

I hear that Mr. Wilson, of the "Malay Mail" the local English-owned daily, shortly resumes the editorship of the "Malaya Tribune." Mr. Wilson is one of the few sympathetic writers towards Asiatic aspirations in Malaya.

Mr. H. H. Abdul Cader, the only member of the Straits Settlement Legislative Council will be entertained to tea in Penang in connection with his appointment.

His Highness the Sultan of Selagor will be entertained by the Indian Communities on the occasion of his Birthday in September.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NARROW MARKET—DETERIORATION GENERAL—BETTER LIVERPOOL—OPERATORS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS—FUTURES IRREGULAR 1 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Aug. 25.

The New York futures market ruled rather quiet but firm and fluctuated within a narow range of 10 point. Reports of general deterioration and better Liverpool cables failed to stimulate any buying and operators are awaiting further developments. The market closed irregular with futures 1 to 8 points higher. Spot closed at 19 10 unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Spot quotations were unchanged at 18.73c.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. January highest 18.73 (10-04 a.m.) Lowest 18.66 (10-45 a.m.).

N. Y. October highest 18.92 plus 11 lowest 18.82 plus .01.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Tone of market better. Deterioration general.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Aug. 27.	
	1928-29	1927-28
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 25-8-28	125000	397000
„ Yesterday do.	11000	26000
Exports to date do.	201000	255000
Stock at Ports 24-8-28	443000	1005000
„ Interior Towns do	258000	338000
„ Liverpool 24-8-28	739000	1001000
Visible Supply 24-8-28	1823000	3064000
Quantity in Sight do.	227000	595000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny, dated Calcutta, 25th instant:—

Jutes:—Heaky fluctuations in the manufactured commodity and raw material markets are to be recorded this week. Ready Hessian dropped from Rs. 22/8 to 19/14 and closed at 19/6. Jute after touching 86/- came down to 79/4. The reason for this sudden heavy fall is attributed to, as rumoured, supposed inability of a big operator for taking delivery. The forward position Hessian has remained steady inspite of the drop in the ready position.

Prices of Jute shares declined in the opening, but towards the close the business in the speculative counters as well as other higher stocks was heavy and further decline was checked with an upward tendency, and, it seems the general tone has become healthy.

Howrah and Clive after going down to 61/4 & 45/2, have moved up to 62/8 and 46/8/0, being dealt in a large number. National were steady throughout and dave closed at 33/12.

Higher denominations, which were quiet by about ten points, were also steady regaining their lost points. Hukumchand mark a remarkable advance of about 2 points from 26-14 to 29-14. Birla were also steady in sympathy at 19/4.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi were reported at 72. Dunbar, on publication of an unsatisfactory report, were quiet round 175.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields and Simla Collieries were in demand at 4/2 & 2/12. Bolompore were done at 2/12. New Beerbhoom and Equitable were wanted at 12/12 & 18/18. Nothwest. F.P. show a C.T. quotation at 33/8.

Tea Shares:—In many cases prices were in buyer's favour, in some cases, business was difficult in absence of buyers. Jutlibari and Betjan were steady. However the last tea sale gives some hope for better.

Banks:—Were a dull market with sellers for Imperial Bank fully paid and Comty. at 1460 & 356.

Govt. Securities:—Satisfactory amount of about Rs. 35 crores has been subscribed for the new Loan. However looking to the figures it is obvious that very little interest was shown for the long dated issue. Market for the Govt. Securities has remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—Despite the incessant demand for the Electrical Scrips, business was difficult due to the absence of sellers. I. I. Steel and Bengal Iron were also steady at 18/2 & 16/8. Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. were wanted at 53. Bengal Timber, on a less dividend (Rs. 20- than expected, were quoted round 260.

LIVERPOOL

CONTINUED HEDGE SELLING—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 1 POINT UP.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a decline of 4 to 5 points on continued hedge selling. At the decline trade was lxing call sales. which resulted in a small coery of prices. The market closed at prices unchanged to 1 point higher. Middling American spot advanced 13 points to 10.57d. per lb.

Empire futures closed 1 point lower but Egyptian closed 2 to 4 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:

(1) Light rains Georgia. Alabama, Arkansas and Abibene District. (North Texas.)

(2) Small market, some hedge selling, trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Market lacks outside interest. Considerably more hedging. Little attention paid to many bullish reports as considered normal deterioration. Consider possible crop may be deteriorating rapidly. Think good to buy. Trade not bought but reports better particularly America.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Light rains Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas."

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.
9.30 a.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"Heavy rains Eastern Belt, light rains Memphis, Louisiana. Entire Belt partly cloudy."

GARSIDE CABLE FROM AMERICA.

'Crop deteriorating but less than usual. Picking two weeks late. Weevil complaints more general serious. Fruiting, Weevil about offset each other. Weevil damage increasing Oklahoma, South Arkansas, lower Coastal area and East River. Texas greater deterioration than usual due dryness and hot winds, shedding, Boll-Worms. Arkansas, Tennessee recent rains just shedding. Coastal Atlantic some damage storms, increasing weevil."

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd). Muktsar (Pb.) Aug. 25.

Wheat Ready	4/10 4/14
Wheat Assuj	4/10
Wheat Magh	5/14/9
Wheat Makh M	4/1409
Gram Ready	4/1 4/4
Gram Assuj	4/2/6
Gram Maghar	4/4/6
Barley Ready	3/4/6
Barley Assuj	3/4/6
Cotton Seeds Maghar	3/6
Cotton Seeds Poh	3/6
Cotton Seeds Magh	3/7
Gwara Poh	301/6

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 27. Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	290	....
Bengal Fine	285	....
Bengal F.G.	270	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	270	....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	325	315
Nagpur Fine	325	315
Yeotmal Fine	315	300
Arvi Fine	315	300
Amraoti Fine	310	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	270
Mulkapur Fine	295	265
Khandesh Fine	280	260
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	235	225
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	295	270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	270
Parbhani Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	275
Indore Ujjain Fine	295	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	270/75
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	335	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	315	....
Cambodia	400	....
Miraj Sangli	325	....
Compta Good	340	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi Viramgam	....	....

BOMBAY.

ABSENCE OF SELLERS—SCATTERED BUYING—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Following a small rise in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 353/8. for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled steady on scattered buying. Prices hardened to Rs. 355/6 but again ruled quiet on easier Liverpool advices. Rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	354/8
Oomra D/J.	321
Bengal D/J.	286/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The forward market ruled quiet. There was only scattered business and rates at 6-15 were as under:—

Broach A/M.	353	8	0
Oomra D/J.	320	8	0
Bengal D/J.	286	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 27.	
August	225.10	—0.10
November	226.80 plus	1.30
February	226.50 plus	2.00

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Aug. 27. Since 1st Sept.		
In full-pressed Bales.	25-8-28	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	53	307,004	315,372
Central India		299,680	317,205
Barsi and Nagar		319,242	204,789
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,698
Berar		729,803	577,295
Central Provinces		309,520	232,165
Total Oomras	53	2,083,766	1,716,504
Dholleria	28	384,603	213,641
N.-W. Provinces		64,903	59,254
Rajputana	102	56,039	64,273
Sind-Punjab		137,285	118,689
Broach		239,272	240,282
Coompta and Dharwar		145,140	141,564
Westerns-Northerns		53,576	75,627
Cocoanada		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		37,082	48,836
Persian	4	5,770	5,422
American		102,910	378,259
Egyptian and African	49	80,316	89,450
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		275	916
Total	236	3,420,944	3,152,615

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Aug. 27. 1st Sept. to 23rd Aug.		
In full-pressed Bales	25-8-28	This year	Last year.
Europe	344	791,574	410,655
Japan & China	6,368	1,347,061	1,532,114
Coast Ports		28,345	26,411
Up-country by Rail		116,368	169,768
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		47,572	9,004
Total	6,714	2,330,920	2,147,952

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.
6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
One Month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

"Tone of Silver—Quiet. India and China sold. China bought. Market closed with sellers at the rate but buyers not pressing.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Aug. 27.
Wheat	1,895 Cwts.
Linseed	1,265 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	102 „
Gingellyseeds	1,184 „
Groundnuts	1,567 „
Castorseeds	1,452 „
Rice	638 „
Myrabollams	856 „
Cottonseed	3,436 „
Mowraseed	158 „
Gram	215 „
Joowar	1,348 „
Bajree	1,270 „
Coal	4,329 Tons.

Cotton Prices

Liverpool and New York Opening and Closing Rates,
Bombay Opening and Closing Rates,
Report of U. S. A. Cotton Bureau, Stock Exchange Prices,

Also Prices of

Bullion, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other market prices.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

BETTER FEELING AND COVERING

MOSTLY TRANSFER BUSINESS

Bomoay, Aug. 27.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet and after declining further prices rallied on short covering. This recovery had a better effect on other industrial shares particularly Tata Steel shares which ruled steady. The business done to-day was mostly confined to transfers and premiums were rather low. B. Dyeing 821|4, 813|8, 812|8. Premiums for Dyeing was Rs. 3|2, Fazal 2|8, Pearl 2|8, Century 1|8, New Great 1|8, Nagpur 2, Swadesh 2|4, Simplex As. 10. Tata Defd. 1|4, Ordinary As. 6, Hydro 5|10, Burmah 3|12 and Indian Cement was Rs. 2.

COTTON.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
550	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
200	Bombay Dyeing	817 8 0
200	Fazulbhoy xd.	780 0 0
250	Century	373 12 0
250	Colaba Land	138 12 0
500	Central India Pref.	483 1 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	145 0 0
250	Currim	180 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	565 0 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
100	Elphinstone	13 0 0
50	Finlay	121 4 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	19 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	232 8 0
25	Central India	495 0 0
100	Indore Malwa xd.	366 4 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	18 12 0
100	Khatau	90 0 0
100	Kohinoor	213 2 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1700 0 0
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8 0 0
100	Madhowjee	67 8 0
100	Murarji	1590 0 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	75 0 0
100	New Great	247 8 0
110	New City	110 0 0
200	Pearls	198 12 0
250	Simplex	112 8 0
100	Sholapur xd.	6375 0 0
250	Swan	123 12 0
250	Swadeshi	458 12 0
500	Tata Mill	53 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2655 5 0

BANK.

500	Imperial X.D.	1460 0 0
50	India X.D.	90 8 0
125	Eastern	99 3 0
£12.1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	922 8 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Dly. xd.	103 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhoa	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	110 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	690 4 0
100	Alcock	335 5 0
125	B. Burma xd.	770 0 0
125	B. Burma No. 1 x.d.	281 4 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
250	Tramway Pref	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	272 8 0
50	Bombay Telephone xd.	51 12 0
100	Bundi Cement	23 12 0
100	Indian Cement	341 4 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	13 0 0
£.	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
Sh. 2	do do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary xd.	245 0 0
100	Katni Deferred xd	900 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 0 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	15 2 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	33 0 0
11	Shivrajpur	30 8 0
15	Scindia Steam	13 12 0
15	Tata Iron Deferred	213 12 0
999	Tata Iron Deferred	213 12 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	88 12 0
100	Tata Hydro	1060 0 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
	Tata Power Ord.	507 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	507 8 0
	Tata Iron Ordy.	62 12 0
	Tram Ord.	159 10 0

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73/14/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 93/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/3.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101
Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-14-6.
1045/55 Rs. 106/3.
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/9/0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan Rs. 94/1/0
Tone of Market.—Steady.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Aug. 27.

SILVER.

London Ready	27	0	0
London Forward	27	2	0
American cent	58	15	0
China Opening	2	8	1
China Closing	2	8	1
Ready	60	15	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	
Sawan	61|1	61|2	60|14	60|15
Tejimundi	-|5|-			
Bhadon	61|3	61|5	61|3	61|2
Tejimundi	1.			

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ready	21	5	9
Sawan	21	5	6
Bhadon	21	6	3
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordas	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	5	9

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bengal D/J.	288
Broach A/M.	355
Oomra D/J.	322

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

	Fine	F.G. Good	Good	F.G.F.
Southern/ Westerns	349	344	337	330
Comptah	..	364	354	344

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

200	K. Devchand & Co.	Dhamangaon	290-1/2
400	Toyo Mankwa	Dhamangaon	280
100	Do.	Amraoti	283
100	Do.	Hingoli	290
100	Volkart Bros.	Shegaon	264
100	Do.	Shegaon	259
200	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Khurja	270
100	Do.	Shegaon	256
100	Do.	Hansi	247
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Parbhani	261
100	Volkart Bros.	Nanded	287
100	Virjee Ladha	Bhesha	367
100	Do.	Comptah	340

SIR DINSHAW PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

The following constitute office-bearers and members of the new Managing Committee of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Gymnastic Institution:—

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., (President); Nakhushroo J. Dubash, Esq., (Honorary Secretary); Ardeshir E. Dalal, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer); Nariman M. Menty, Esq., (Hon. Superintendent).

Office-Members:—Messrs. Sorab Cowasji Petit; Bieaji A. Taraporvala; Sorab B. Dadyburjor; Dadiba F. Cama Khan Bahadur Pallonji N. Davar; Dr. Vavasji E. Dadachanji; Mr. Kaikobad B. Marazban; Dr. N. E. Pavri; Messrs. M. Mody; B. R. Munshi; J. H. Pestonjamasp.

SIMON SHOW BOYCOTT ECHO.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICE SERGEANT

EYE WITNESS' EVIDENCE IN CARTER CASE.

Further hearing of the case in which Sergeant Carter of the Bombay City Police stands charged with assault and hurt at the instance of Y. G. Meherally, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Youth League and four other collegians came up before Mr. M. S. Pandit at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday afternoon. The complaint it will be recalled arose out of the Simon Boycott procession organised by the Youths of Bombay on February 3. last.

Mr. Sunder P. Kabadi, Secretary of the Students Brotherhood and also a member of the Youth League was called upon to give evidence for the prosecution. Witness said he was in the middle of the procession which was marching towards the docks in rows of four members. As the procession passed the Red Gate witness heard shouts and noise from the rear of the procession. Witness turned round and saw the accused hammering some of the processionists.

Witness asked the processionists not to get excited and to keep calm when Mr. Meherally approached accused, witness saw the latter striking Meherally. Witness then proceeded to fetch Mr. Nariman witness said when Mr. Nariman asked accused to give his name he refused and replied "Oh! I don't care. You can observe me very carefully".

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday 1 p.m.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CITY

CORPORATION ADOPTS MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S SUGGESTION.

UNANIMOUS DECISION ON RAISING AGE OF CONSENT

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday unanimously adopted the proposition recommending the Government of India to amend the Indian Penal Code so as to raise the age of consent to 15 years. The Corporation also approved the recommendations of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee to increase the wheel tax by 25 per cent except in the case of hack victories.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CITY.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, moved:

"that in view of the widespread unemployment in the City both among the educated and uneducated classes, the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to appoint a Committeee to investigate the causes of such unemployment and to consider the desirability of establishing labour exchanges or public employment bureaus and of adopting other similar measures to reduce unemployment and thus alleviate the distress caused to thousands of inhabitants of the City."

In moving his proposition Mr. Chandavarkar said:—

GOVT.'S APATHY.

"The problem of unemployment has been engaging the attention of various Governments, especially in European countries, but it is a matter of regret the Government in this country have not yet taken any systematic steps to deal with the same. The situation in India as regards unemployment is growing more and more acute every day, and it is high time that Government should consider the question and take steps to deal with the problem in a comprehensive and systematic manner.

CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

It will be admitted that there is general unemployment both amongst the educated and amongst the uneducated classes. As regards the uneducated classes, the general depression in trade is the main cause of the prevailing unemployment. As a result of this depression, not only people are thrown out of employment, but the employers are compelled to resort more and more to labour saving appliances with the result that more people are thrown out of employment. Further, as a result of the Land Revenue policy of the Government, agriculture has ceased to be as remunerative as it used to be in the past. As regards educated classes, the number of qualified persons has been on the increase for some years past, and the number of persons seeking employment is in excess of the demand for their services.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The problem is a difficult one, and can be dealt with by Government alone after a comprehensive enquiry. The device of labour exchanges and public employment bureaus has been tried in Western countries, especially in England, and has been found successful in reducing unemployment. These bureaus must work in co-operation with each other all over the country under the guidance of a central organisation. The bureaus should be helped and advised by Committees of representatives of employers and labourers.

Mr. B. G. Parelker seconded the proposition which was carried.

The Corporation then considered as an urgent matter the report of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the Age of Consent as contained in sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved that the draft representation prepared by the Committee be adopted and forwarded to the Committee appointed by the Government of India who were considering the question.

CASE FOR INCREASE IN PRESENT AGE OF CONSENT.

The report 'inter alia' stated:

From a physiological point of view the increase from 12 to 13 was really of no consequence as the physical development of a girl of 13 does not differ materially from that of a girl of 12. On physiological grounds alone therefore, a case could be made out for a substantial increase in the present Age of Consent, but apart from these grounds, there are other reasons which justify an advance on the present law of the Age of Consent. Social conditions of the present day are quite different from what they were when the legislation regarding the Age of Consent was enacted in 1891. In the first place, there has been a steady rise in the age of marriage of girls. Secondly, owing to the increasing popularity of higher education among women girls remain unmarried now-a-days upto a late age. Further owing to changes in economic conditions of the country, there is a growing increase in the employment of women in factories and other occupations. The result is that young girls are moving about freely, old restrictions on social intercourse between men and women are rapidly disappearing, and minor and inexperienced girls are more exposed to risks than heretofore. Having regard to all these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary to revise the law of the Age of Consent, not only on the grounds of public health but also in the interests of personal safety of young girls. The Corporation are, therefore, of opinion that the Age of Consent against strangers should be raised to 18. Owing to the above-mentioned changes in the social and the economic life of the people, it is desirable that minor girls should be given as much protection as is possible under the law of the land in respect of offences against their persons. A person who is not regarded as competent to dispose of her property under the law before the age of 18 should not be regarded before attaining that age as being capable of disposing of her person, especially as such action on her part is liable to result in irreparable damage to her future life and prospects. In determining the Age of Consent, the Legislature should consider not only whether a girl is capable of giving her consent, but also whether a girl is in a position to refuse her consent. As regards husbands, the main factor to be considered is the health of the girl-wife and also of the progeny and in fixing the Age of Consent in this case, it is not possible to ignore altogether the various religious and social customs prevailing in India. The Corporation would therefore recommend that the Age of Consent be fixed at 15 against husbands.

Mr. Chandavarker said the Corporation insisted mainly on two points, viz.,—that of age of consent against strangers and age of consent against husbands. He emphasised that the girls under 18 years should be protected from the hands of strangers.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale seconded the proposition and said the age of consent should be raised to at least sixtees years.

The proposition was carried.

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE WHEEL TAX.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee in regard to the question of amending the schedule "G" of the Municipal Act so as to double the tax payable at present on motor buses, etc.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that it would be against the public interest so to increase the taxation on mechanical transport as to retard the process of replacement.

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATION

The Commissioner recommended an increase of 50 per cent in the wheel tax except in the case of hack victories.

The Committee however recommended an increase of only 25 per cent.

Mr. Meyer Sassoon moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved an amendment to record the report while Dr. T. N. Choksy moved another amendment to approve of the recommendations of the Commissioner.

The question being put to vote both amendments were thrown off and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

HIGH COURT

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

LANDLORD AND TENANT'S LIABILITY

The Hon. Justices Patkar and Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the revisional application filed by Jafar Casum Moosa, agent of H. H. the Aga Khan who was fined Rs. 25 by the Second Presidency Magistrate for noncompliance with a certain municipal notice.

The accused had leased to one Naoroji Dorabji Bhathena, the "Adelphi Chambers" at Clare Road Byculla belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan. The municipality filed complaints against both for noncompliance with a requisition to set up certain sanitary fittings in the premises. Subsequently the case against Bhathena was withdrawn on his representation that under the lease he was not liable to carry out the requisition. The case against the petitioner was then proceeded with and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

The accused's defence in the appeal was that under Section 248 (1) read with Section 3, sub-clause (n) of the Municipal Act, the lessee and not he ought to be prosecuted. Further, if the petitioner should have been given the benefit of the subvention scheme recently passed by the Municipality.

Their Lordships, in disposing off the appeal, observed that even if Bhathena was in law liable to be prosecuted, he should be taken to have been acquitted on the withdrawal of the case against him, under Section 248 of the Civil Procedure Code. Their Lordships, following the decision in 30 Bombay Law Reporter, held that as the petitioner was receiving rent he was the owner within the meaning of Section 3 and 248 (1) of the Municipal Act. Their Lordships held that if the petitioner had a claim against the municipality under the subvention scheme, he might file a suit. As regards Bhathena, they expressed no opinion, as his liability might be the subject-matter of a civil litigation between the petitioner and himself.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed.

MODEL MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOL

AWARD OF THREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

In connection wtih the Model Muslim Girls' School founded by Atiya Begum, and opened at Balaram Street on Sunday (19th inst.), it is interesting to note that three scholarships are given to Misses Rasheeda, Dilaram and Raihana (through Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin).

The following amounts have been received for the school:—

Mrs. Salim Ali Rs. 25.
Nawab Sultan Ahmed Rs. 10.
Mr. Azeen H. B. Tyebji Rs. 10.
Mulla Gouhar Ali Saheb Rs. 5.
Through the "Times of India" Rs. 30.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	August 27.
Previous Closing Rate	18.66
To-day's Opening Rate	18.55
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	18.55
Difference	—.11
Broach Expectation	351-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

	August 27.
Previous Closing Rate	9.80
To-day's Opening Rate	9.74
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.67
Difference	—.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE)

	London, Aug. 27.
Silver Ready	26 13 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 15 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 27.
1st settlement	60 13 0
2nd settlement	61 0 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup:—Firestone Rovers vs. Attached Section—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates' adjourned Annual Genl. Meeting, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.
Unveiling of portrait of Hon. Sir M. Ramji, 11, Bank Street, Fort, Mr. B. N. Gamudia presiding.

WEDNESDAY, August 29.

Bara Wafat: Bank closed.
Rovers Cup—1st Field Brigade R. A. Kirkee vs. Royal Artillery—Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup—B. B. R. A. vs. Royal Warwicks, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 31.

Nadi Purnima (Cocoanut Day): Banks closed.
Annual Sessions of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 1.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rovers Cup—Aryans (Calcutta) vs. Royal Corps—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Prof. Shah's lecture on "Post-War Germany," University School of Economies, 6 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Physiological Laboratory Grant Medical College, to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant, per s.s. "Tairea."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 80. Total mortality this day last year was 91.

BY. EMPLOYEES' MEETING.

Mr. Chhotubhai B. Desai, Organising Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Association, will address a meeting of Railwaymen to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Kandivli Gujarati School.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT.

The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Hon. Sir Munmohandas Ramji will be performed at 11, Bank Street, Fort, to-day (Tuesday), at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. N. Gamudia will preside.

SHRAVAN UPAKARMAM.

Brahmasree Pallessena Ranga Vadhyar will conduct the Shravan Upakarmam on Thursday (the 30th instant) from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, publicly, in the ground floor of Nagji Ganpat Building, Matunga, (G.I.P.)

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union (R. I. M. Dock Centre) will held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Elphinstone Gardens, where several questions will be considered.

GUJARATI FOLK-LORE.

A public meeting will be held on the 29th instant, Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bombay Rashtriya Shala Hall (Asoka Bldg., Princess Street) when Mr. Gokuldas D. Raichura will entertain the audience by reciting Gujarati folklore.

"SHRAVANI MAHOTSAWA."

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala the Shravani Mahotsawa ceremony will be observed at Vile Parle in the premises of Shri Gorwal Bramhanjwas on Thursday, the 30th August at 8-30 A.M. (S. T.) The Sacred Thread ceremony will be performed by Shastri Mohanlal Narbheram.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

The Lalit-Kaladarsha Company will stage its popular performance "Punya-Prabhav" on Friday, the 31st August at 3 p.m. in aid of the New Social Union at the Bombay Theatre.

CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.

Tickets at concession rates to students are available at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, of the Students' Players' presentation of Bernard Shaw's comedy "Arms and the Man" on Monday, the 3rd September at 6 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

"INDIA'S PLACE IN THE WORLD."

Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay, will deliver a lecture (with lantern slides) on Thursday (the 30th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, on "India's Place in the World," when Prof. V. G. Rao will preside

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Morea" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th inst.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Bombay, the annual Elocution Competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Prizes (open for the boys and girls of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community attending schools) will be held on the 16th and 23rd September 1928 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the rooms of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj (No. 264, Charni Road, opp. to Goregaonkar's Lane, Girgaon, Bombay). Full particulars of the function would be supplied by the Honorary Secretaries of the Society on application.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From 1st September D.L.T. telegrams (daily letter telegrams) will be accepted for Belgium and Luxembourg terroitirise at annas four and half per word subject to the minimum rate of twenty words per telegram.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of the 23rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 25th instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 25th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

B.I.S.N. Co.'s Steamer s.s. "Karagola" is expected to arrive here from South and East African ports on Saturday morning, the 1st September and will be berthed in the Alexandra Dock on arrival to land all passengers.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th instant and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 20th at day-light.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURES

Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver a series or five lectures on Saturdays, at 6 p.m., beginning with Saturday (September 1st), on "Post-War Germany: An Object Lesson in National Reconstruction."

The lectures are open to the public, and will be delivered in the Lecture Hall, 1st floor of the Universtiy School of Economics and Sociology. As at present arranged, the series will consist of the following:—

Sat. (Sept. 1):—I. Foundation of New Germany.

Sat. (Sept. 8):—II. Pains of Rebirth: Reparations.

Sat. (Sept. 15):—III. Political Framework: Constitution and Government.

Sat. (Sept. 22):—IV. Economic Framework: Industry and Agriculture, Trade and Finance.

Sat. (Sept. 29):—V. New Germany: A World Factor in Peaceful Progress.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1928.

From to-day there is to be no war. Jamnadas and Gangadas will have to live in peace even if they are neighbours. Rambhan and Dinubhan must not quarrel even if Dinubhan's son attaches a tin-can to the tail of Rambhan's cat, just to watch the fun. My friend Senhor Don de Cuttletos d'Omelettos must seek satisfaction through the gentle method of arbitration, instead of giving a box on the ear to his rival in the art of "cutting" trousers, who the other day informed my friend that Panjim had not in it to produce experts in "the tailoring line." It could only produce indifferent cooks.

• • • •

The signing of the Kellogg Peace Pact has ushered in a new era. Nobody must fight and quarrel now, except people who declare themselves to be responsible for the "welfare and integrity" of certain regions committed to their charge—by whom? Oh, ask me another!

• • • •

Need I say the British are sad people? That is why the Singapore Dock is to be built, why a secret arrangement is made between Britain and France for pooling together war resources. Why India will be asked to contribute eight crores or thereabouts to improve Britain's army in India. Just for the cause of peace, you know.

• • • •

But there is no doubt that a great work has been accomplished in Paris—very satisfactory, indeed, in French and British eyes. Sir John Simon, who we are reminded in a British Official Wireless message, is "one of the leaders of the Liberal Party" is convinced of its "real value."

• • • •

By the way, I had imagined that the Reading-Samuel-Lloyd-George combination had conveniently got "Honest John" out of the way so that he may not remain "one of the leaders of the Liberal Party." But you never know. "Honest John" has a way of sticking to a job.

• • • •

Anyway, Sir John Simon opines that the Peace Pact is "an ample declaration the practical effect of which depended entirely on the spirit in which it was made and observed." Very clever of him to say that. Isn't it? Mark you; he will say something very much like this when he produces his Report on Indian Reforms.

• • • •

Some men are born great and are acknowledged to be great. Others call themselves great, mistaking perfunctory compliments to them as a sign of their real greatness. Only their vanity makes them oblivious to the ridicule of which they become a target.

• • • •

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, M.L.C., the U. P. politician-professor who denounced the Nehru Report as an unbalanced and futile production belongs to the category of those who call themselves great. I invite attention to his long letter in a recent issue in "The Leader."

• • • •

At every University he visited in England, he says, "the scholars expressed their appreciation of the sound and solid work done by me." The learned Doctor knows that "self-praise" is not a virtue; but he cannot restrain himself from publishing a laudatory notice from his own pen of his own achievements.

• • • •

"The Aligarh Mail" is considerably perturbed. Its old friend Maulana Mahomed Ali has been at it again, naughty boy. It has discovered from letter written by the Maulana from England to his colleagues in the "Hamdard" office—well, something awful, something which is thoroughly un-Islamic as the "Mail" understands Islam.

• • • •

Although the Maulana has grown older, the "Mail" remarks in an article under the screaming caption "Maulannic Theatre-going and Love for Nude Pictures," its old friend upon whom it is ready to shower an abundant wealth of choice adjectives "has not yet given up his old love for theatre-going."

• • • •

"Theatre-going," declares the "Mail," "must be a sin both from the strictly Islamic and moral point of view." Ladies of Constantinople and Angora! I weep for your fate in the world hereafter. I have heard of your love of the theatre, but listen to the "Mail" and be saved in time. The Maulana, I know, is incorrigible. He refuses to be saved.

• • • •

Lover: "Ah, I could watch you for hours as you sit there with the sweet zephyr around you."

Beloved: "Excuse me, this dress is crepe de Chine, not zephyr.!"

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1928.

ALL EYES ON LUCKNOW.

The session of the All-Parties' Conference to be held at Lucknow to-day is undeniably a momentous one, and it is no exaggeration to say that all eyes are now anxiously turned to Lucknow. Almost every political institution in the country will be represented at the Conference and the one question before the Conference is how to adjust the apparently conflicting interests of the many groups. That question has been fairly solved by the Nehru Committee, assisted as it was by the previous labours of the Congress and the Muslim League. The Conference has now to complete the settlement which it can do only if it displays the same spirit of give and take which has been displayed during the last few months by most of the parties concerned. The necessary alterations in the minor details of the Nehru Commitee's report will present little difficulty. Of outstanding questions that yet await complete settlement, the most important are about the separation of Sind and the reservation of seats for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal. A happy angury for the success of the Conference in settling these questions is contained in the decision of the Standing Committee of the All-India Muslim League to accept the recommendations of the Nehru Committee. In coming to this decision the Standing Committee has given a patriotic lead the importance of which cannot be exaggerated and we have no doubt the lead will be followed by the Hindu Maha Sabha, with the momentous result of ending once for all the internecine struggle between Hindus and Muslims which has been exploited to the full by the enemies of Indian freedom.

It is not likely that many responsible leaders at the Conference will quarrel with the scheme of Dominion status as the next immediate step. We have shown before that Dominion status as the immediate objective is no more inconsistent with the Congress resolution making Independence its "goal" than is Congressmen's work in the present Councils. It is this view that has persuaded many Congresmen. including Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, who moved the Independence resolution in the Congress, to approve or acquiesce in the scheme of Dominion status. As regards the difference between Dominion status and Independence, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar himself is of opinion that the two are "equivalent" "for almost all practical purposes." A contemporary reminds the public of Mr. Iyengar's assurance on the eve of his departure for Europe that "he would yield to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer if he would secure for India Dominion status." So it is the difficulty of winning Dominion status that matters and not any inherent defect in that status. Real strenuous agitation on the part of the whole nation will not fail to overcome the difficulty. The All-Parties' Conference is labouring to secure such nation-wide agitation. And it is. in the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "anti-national to resist to the breaking-point what is offered by this representative report of the Nehru Committee." The acceptance of Dominion Status does not involve any revision of the Congress resolution on Independence; for such a status does not preclude the country from having Independence as its goal. What is, therefore, described as Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's "ultimatum," namely, his intention to raise the question of Independence at the Calcutta Congress and to form a new party, seems to as to be wholly un-called for.

HINDU WOMEN'S LEGAL STATUS

We would ask our readers to make a careful study of the scholarly lecture on "Women in Hindu Law," delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar under the auspices of the Brahmana Sabha on Thursday last and published in extenso in our columns on Monday. In that lecture Mr. Jayakar traces the evolution of the legal status of Hindu women with special reference to their property rights from Vedic times to the degradation of that status at the present day. One good test of civilisation is the position it accords to the weak or, in particular, to the woman. Judged by this test the ancient Aryan civilisation must rank very high, a point ably elucidated by Mr. Jayakar with apt quotations from Vedic texts. We find from those texts that women in the Vedic Age were equals of men. They had the right to remain unmarried or to marry after attaining adult age or to marry again if they were widowed. As regards property, the woman's rights were wide and every bridegroom at the wedding ceremony pledged himself to honour the bride's rights to acquire wealth. So zealously were these rights guarded that "the husband could not make a gift even to the gods without the wife's consent" Women's position, however, gradually deteriorated when, as the Aryans migrated southwards and had to fight with inferior aboriginal tribes, the fighting males acquired an artificial superiority over the females. The reactionary tide was but partly stemmed by Manu, Yajnavalkya and by the Mitakshara. The Mitakshara Code, Mr. Jayakar does well to point out, strived to make the rights of inheritance depend mainly on the natural and rational principle of blood-relationship without regard to the sex. These efforts of Hindu reformers are of special significance inasmuch as they show that Hindu Law has not been regarded in the past as unchangeable. It has changed with times and environments but has changed on the whole for the worse. But the point is that the actual past changes justify necessary changes in the present times. Unfortunately, the flexibility of the old Hindu Law has given place under the British regime to an unnatural rigidity. And Mr. Jayakar rightly deplores the grievous anomaly of British judges at Westminster interpreting, and often mis-interpreting, Hindu Law, of the language and history of which they have miserably poor knowledge. We agree with Mr. Jayakar that the time has come when the Indian Legislature itself should make the necessary changes in Hindu Law "in conformity with the true spirit of Hindu Law, which is rationalism, equity, and humanity."

Happily, many Hindu lawyers are now making efforts to effect such changes by legislation not only in British India but also in some progressive Indian States. The Mysore Representative Assembly will discuss next October an important Bill to reform the Hindu Law of inheritance with special reference to othe rights of women. Those who are interested in the subject will find much valuable matter in a book entitled "Women in Hindu Law" by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Advocate, Bangalore The book, which contains an appreciative fore-word by Sir C. P. Rama Swami Iyer is an historical survey of the legal status and property rights of Hindu women from the Vedic times to the present day. It also makes out a strong case for reform, suggesting the amendment of the principles of Hindu Law as at present administered with a view to raise the status and enlarge the rights of women consistently with the needs of modern Hindu society. These efforts of legislators will be crowned with early success if their constituents, especially the women voters, bestir themselves.

UNFAIR DISTINCTION

It has been brought to our notice that the Lady Superintendents for Girls Schools under the Corporation are given a lower status and lower salaries than the male Superintendents for Boys' Schools. The scale of salaries for the latter is Rs. 270 rising to Rs. 370 while that of the former is only Rs. 220 rising to Rs. 270. The reasons urged for this disparity are perhaps that the Lady Superintendents are styled Assistant Superintendents and that the number of girls' schools are fewer than those for boys. A little examination of the facts will, however, show that both the pleas are untenable. The Lady Superintendents are practically the heads of their own departments of inspection with regard to girls' schools and negotiate direct with the Schools Committee's Secretary. Their responsibilities, therefore, are the same as those of the male Superintendents and so is the quality of their work. As regards the quantity of work, while it is true that the number of boys' schools is larger, it is equally true that the Superintendents for boys' schools have several assistants. The Superintendent for Marathi schools has four assistants but the Lady Superintendents have none. Thus while the male Superintendents for Marathi and Gujarati schools had to visit in 1926-27 only 188 and 147 schools, the Lady Superintendents for the Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu schools had to visit 270, 213 and 345 schools respectively. It will thus be seen that the so-called Assistant Lady Superintendents had to do more work of the same kind than the male Superintendents. The distinction, therefore, between the status and salaries of the two classes of Superintendents is unjustifiable and invidious. One result of this distinction is that the Municipality has found it hard to get a fully qualified Lady Superintendent for Urdu Girls' Schools. Work in girls' schools needs to be specially vigilant if only because the parents of girls are generally less earnest about their girls' education. Besides, the supply of fully qualified Lady Superintendents is extremely limited. It is also much harder for them to move about from school to school than it is for male Superintendents. For these reasons we should have expected higher salaries for Lady Superintendents than for male Superintendents. It should not be difficult for a body like the Bombay Corporation to appreciate these reasons and at least remove the present invidious and unfair disparity.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION AND INDIAN STATES!

ASPIRATIONS AND RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

II*

There is, however, one feature of the Constitution prepared by the Nehru Committee which is rather disappointing. The Nehru Report has laid down the constitutional tie which binds the Indian States to the Government of India. The Government of India exercise Suzerian Power, delegated to them by Parliament, towards the Indian States which occupy the position of dependent vassals. This present relation will continue the same even when Dominion Status is conferred upon this country. The 'inter se' relations between the Government of India of the present-day and the States and the Swaraj Government and the Indian States of the future, would remain exactly the same. There are two ways in which the Indian Rulers can conduct themselves. One is they may remain autocratic as they are or they may fall in line with the administration of British India. Supposing the Indian Rulers persist in maintaining autocracy as at present, the Government of the future in the exercise of the Suzerain Power will be obliged to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian States to secure the welfare of the people committed to the charge of the Indian Rulers. The British Indian Government has been doing this for over a century. The Suzerain Power, with a view to ensure the integrity of a State, and to restore peace and order and to secure the welfare of the subjects, has invariably interfered in the domestic affairs of an Indian State whenever the exigencies of he occasion required this exercise of the Suzerain duty.

HOW TO ENSURE CONTENTMENT.

The Swaraj Government also in similar circumstances would be obliged to interfere into the affairs of an Indian State and this is bound to create intense heart-burning in the Indian Rulers in the future as it does at present. With a view to avoid this unpleasantness and to secure harmonious relations between the Swaraj Government and the Rulers of Indian States it was necessary to clearly lay down the duties and obligations of the Indian Rulers to their people. Unless the Indian Princes establish representative institutions in their Governments and introduce the Rule of Law it is not possible to ensure the contentment of their own people. At a time when the wave of democracy and self-determination is spreading over the land, and is enveloping the Indian States and leaving its impact on this portion of the country, it would be idle to expect that what is happening in British India would not affect Indian States. The illustrious authors of the Montford Report have pertinently observed: "There is a stronger reason why the present stir in British India cannot be a matter of indifference to the Princes. Hopes and aspirations may overleap frontier lines like sparks across a street. There are in Native States men of like minds to those who have been active in spreading new ideas in India." This prophecy has proved true during these ten years and we find growing signs of political consciousness amongst the people of Indian States. When British India would be raised to the status of a Dominion and would be in the enjoyment of responsible government, the subjects of Indian States would be proportionately discontented if the present state of autocracy continues at that time. Constitutional changes in British India would kindle living sparks in the minds of the State people to aspire and achieve similar status. The restlessness of the people held under subjection by autocratic rulers would become manifest every day and give rise to friction between the rulers and the ruled. With a view to maintain peace and order the Suzerain Power of the day, namely, the Swaraj Government, would be obliged to interfere.

REFORMS THAT MUST BE CARRIED OUT.

In anticipation, therefore, of these apprehensions it was necessary to emphasise for the edification of the Indian Rulers that they ought to conform to the standard of administration prevailing in British India. The draft Constitution ought to have advised the

(Continued on page 9.)

* The first article appeared on 24th instant.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE 'DIRECT METHOD'

(BY G. P. J.)

Apart from an honest difference of opinion on the devices of teaching, so much has been nowadays appearing in talk and in print, that one might think if the theory of the Direct Method in teaching English is in itself shaken in its foundation! It is the duty of every true teacher, therefore, to come forward and help to clarify the problem and explain the situation in its true perspective, lest a 'reversion' to old methods should occur and establish a vicious principle in our educational system. From Harold E. Palmer's extract quoted in the May issue of the "Progress of Education", it is clear that most educationists agree that the Direct Method is "the most effective in practice, ensuring as it does the most concrete and the most permanent impressions" in those cases where "the word designates objects, qualities or actions", or, in brief, where 'material associations' are to be formed.

LANGUAGE LEARNT BY USE.

Now, let the 'Reversionists' once answer if they are prepared to admit the efficacy of the Direct Method so far. If they cannot, they miss the very principles of psychology, as applied to the process of learning language. Language is learnt by use and not by cramming a set of rules on the structure thereof. The inherent joy in the study of language is missed by one, who does not talk it aloud as the 'joy in poetry' is missed by one 'who does not read it loudly.' Ideomotor habits, which are necessary in the mastery of a language, cannot be formed except by the Direct Method. So far as this point is concerned, translation is a hindrance and not a help, which it may become in other circumstances to be subsequently mentioned. If the 'Reversionists' are prepared to agree on this first point, half the battle is won. The only point of difference is as to how far the vernacular is to be used, when certain words or phrases in the foreign language are difficult to be explained in the direct way, or except in a round-about way, which may be a wasteful process and also entail a digression enough to distract the pupil's attention.

USE OF THE VERNACULAR.

Although the extreme 'Direct Methodists' may object to the use of a vernacular on any occasion whatever, the ordinary teacher of English to Indian children, in this actual practice, full well knows 'where the shoes pinches' and has to use the vernacular, whether he may justify the use on principle or not. Whatever the knowledge of the teacher of a subject and the method of teaching it, in

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Bitter Words of Truth.

A bombshell burst on the good company assembled at Paris to sing hallelujahs of peace. It was from that awful man from Moscow, M. Litvinoff, the irrepressible Soviet Foreign Minister who will attend Disarmament Conferences at Geneva and fail to understand the true import of these grave deliberations. The representatives of the fourteen great Powers assembled to cheer Mr. Kellogg at Paris and promote with him the good cause of peace with the reservation to declare war, if and when necessary, must have treated with contempt the receipt of the news that M. Loudon, the Chairman of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, had been reminded in a letter from M. Litvinoff that the mere signing of the Kellogg Pact could not solve the problem of disarmament, which M. Litvinoff dared to assert was the "only guarantee of peace and security". Now one can understand how elementary is the knowledge of these Moscow faddists in regard to the real remedy to preserve peace and security.. They cannot comprehend even now that these precious things can be obtained only by "secret naval agreements"!

A Local Effusion.

Nobody dare say now that India has not come into the orbit of international peace. No only did Lord Cushenden "represent" India at the Paris ceremony, thus reminding the whole world that England's Great Dependency cannot be allowed to send one of her own sons to answer for his country at the gathering, but on the eve of the signing of the Pact in Bombay also a paean of praise was chanted for the Peace Treaty. One need hardly say that it was not an Indian who did it. Indians know better. It was the Senior Presidency Chaplain who sermonised on World Peace at St. Thomas' Cthedral, Bombay, at evensong on Sunday. The Rev. G. F. Harvey found that the "outstanding merit" of the Kellogg Pact was that it required no guarantees. "The fourteen signatories had given their word of honour, and no nation could break the pledge with dishonour". So everything is extremely simple and very convenient. Britain will develop a particular liking for the Pact. It requires of her no guarantees preventing the promotion of her interests by force of arms whenever" regional difficulties" occur.

Not Satisfied.

The "Times of India" is not satisfied with the extent of the powers the Government of India seek from the Legislature for initiating in this country Star-Chamber methods by which they can deport from the country any Non-Indian they find objectionable. Public safety, according to our contemporary, will remain in danger even if the proposed legislation gets through, because the measure does "not go far enough". The cat is out of the bag when it declares: "The Bill now before the public would give Government power only to drive out people other than Indians, when they indulge in activities of the most ruinous character". So the fears we entertained in commenting yesterday on this amazing piece of panicky legislation are fully justified. It is mischievous on the part of the "Times of India" to suggest that the Indian Merchants' Chamber urged the Government to bring in the measure they have proposed. We are reliably informed that all that the Chamber wished Government to do was to introduce legislation immediately to settle Trade disputes. Non-official members of the Legislature must see to it that the official campaign against Labour organisation is heavily and promptly defeated.

Prof. Shah's Lectures.

Prof. K. T. Shah will commence on Saturday the first of a series of five lectures on "Post-War Germany—An Object-lesson in National Reconstruction." The lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology. The wide and keen interest aroused by his recent lectures on the "Outlines of Indian Civilisation" delivered under the auspices of the St. Xavier's College Historical Research Institute is a guarantee that the new series will be equally instructive and popular. The subject to be dealt with is one which has not only an immense ultilitarian interest for India but also a direct bearing on the future of the University of Bombay which aims to be a teaching University. Lecture series such as those of Prof. Shah will help it to realise this aim and we are glad that the School of Economics and Sociology is making earnest efforts to interpret its functions in the right manner by relating them to the requirements of our national activities and aspirations.

Education And Communalism.

The organisers of the second session of the Gujarat and Kathiawad Muslim Educational Conference deserve to be congratulated on the success attained by it. A welcome and noteworthy feature of the Conference is, as pointed out by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, that the entire income derived from donations, fees and gate-money is set apart and ear-marked solely for the purpose of advancing education among Muslims and its expenses are met by special contributions from certain leading Muslim gentlemen. The Conference was fortunate in having secured Amir Shaikh Mahomedbhai, the enlightened Dewan of Junagadh State, to guide its deliberations. Mr. Mahomedbhai's observations on education and its influence on communalism deserve special attention. The spread of education in every nook and corner of the province, he rightly said, would be the best method of keeping off the communal evil. He added: "Our schools should pay special attention to the necessity of impressing on the minds of youths the desirability of brotherly affection among the sister communities. The communal problem can be solved by education alone, because education broadens the outlook of man. It will foster the spirit of goodwill and harmony, between the two communities more than any other agency." If hitherto the spread of education has not exorcised the evil spirit of communalism, the explanation is to be sought in our defective system of education which entirely ignores the culture and the social traditions of the country.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S PATRIOTIC LEAD

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

Although the programme of the All-Parties Conference has not yet been drawn up it is understood that Dr. Ansari will open the Conference at noon with a stirring appeal for unity. He will then call upan Pandit Motilal formally to present his Committees report and a general discussion will ensue. The sense of the conference will first be taken on the general acceptance of the report whereupon detailed discussions will be started clause by clause. —A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S PATIOTIC LEAT

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

The standing committee of the All-India Muslim League met this evening to discuss the Nehru Report. Those present included Sir Ali Imam, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Chagla. The Committee unanimously decided to accept the Nehru Report with very minor modifications based on constitutional and not communal grounds. Accordingly the committee telegraphed to Mr. Jinnah in Paris that the Muslim League accepts the Indian constitution as recommended by the Nehru Committee.—A.P.

MAJORITY RIGHTS UNDER SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

COMMUNALISTS WILL INSIST ON AMENDMENT

LUCKNOW, August 27.

To-day opened with animated inter-Party Conferences in Butler Palace and Mahmudabad House. The Sind representatives who reached here late last night hastened to meet Lala Lajpat Rai and other Mahasabha leaders and had a prolonged discussion with them on the question of the separation of Sind.

It is understood that Lala Lajpat Rai urged them to accept the Nehru report in its entirety. Some leaders are also credited with having pointed out to them that on financial and administrative grounds separation was not likely to be effected for a long time to come. Later the Party met the leaders of all parties at an informal conference but an agreement does not seem to be in sight yet.

With regard to the North West Frontier Province reforms although the Hindu Mahasabha will ultimately accept the proposal opposition even in open conference is likely. Discussions in Hindu circles centre round the decision of All Parties Moslem Conference in connection with majority rights in Bengal and the Punjab which is strongly opposed. Lala Lajpat Rai has declared himself in favour of the Nehru Report without any change.

The Hindu view appears to be that if Moslems insist on majority rights Hindus should also be granted these rights in provinces where they hold a majority. Notwithstanding the leaders anxiety to arrange everything it is feared that extreme opinion on both sides will insist on an amendment in open Conference.

Among the latest arrivals are Dr. Besant, Dr. Moonjee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Ali Imam.

The Sweepers Conference is presenting an address to Lala Lajpat Rai this evening.—A. P.

INDIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND

MR. KELKAR ON NEHRU REPORT

POONA CITY, Aug. 27.

Mr. N .C. Kelkar interviewed in connection with the Lucknow Conference and th Nehru Committee Report, said: "Prolonged malarial illness prevents my visiing Lucknow and also Simla during the first week of the Assembly session. I am, however, with the Conference in mind and spirit. Pandit Nehru and other members of the Constitution Committee richly deserve our gratitude for completing the report and clearly stating the Indian position before the second advent of the Simon Commission. The report is practically a round table conference decision so far as Indians are concerned and that should be the Indian reply to England once and for all till Dominion Status is secured and somes into operation. The Congress League Scheme at Lucknow wrote a constructive preamble in 1916. The Nehru Committee has written the body of the book. The epilogue will be written when the draft manifesto of Indian independence will be declared. The Nehru Report is the logical conclusion of the Congress-League scheme but not the end of the constructive struggle. As a Nationalist I wholeheartedly associate with the general outline of the Swaraj scheme in the report. The Committee has satisfactorily dealt with the communal problem. It, however, unnecessarily stresses the recommendations on provincial reorganisation which are not essential or practically imminent. Being part of a large and unconnected problem they should be left to be developed and dealt with on merits later on and should not be taken up for confirmation at Lucknow so that unnecessary differences of opinion on detail may not mar the unanimity otherwise obtained."—A.P.

NEHRU COMMITTEE'S SCHEME ACCEPTED.

WILL MAHASABHA COMPLETE THE VICTORY?

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S EARNEST APPEAL

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT

AS A MAHASABHAITE

POONA CITY, Aug. 27.

Asked about his opinion on the report as President of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr. Kelkar said "I shall abide by what the All-India Hindu Sabha Committee decides. Personally I am strongly of opinion that the Sabha should stick to its own Delhi general formula and Jubbulpore resolution. The Sabha should however express general agreement with the Nehru proposals on representation and electorates. In short, the Sabha should support the report so far as its broad political aspects are concerned but should insist on treating the recommendations of provincial reformation as extraneous and irrelevant to the main purpose of the report. These things are in no way essential preliminaries but will come and be decided when the actual responsible administration is in sight".—A. P.

DEMANDS OF MUSLIMS

UNANIMOUS DECISION ON NEHRU REPORT

LUCKNOW, Aug. 26.

After a protracted meeting lasting over nine hours the Central Khilafat Committee and other Mussalmans who are here in connection with the All-Parties Conference arrived at the unanimous decision to leave the question of reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal to Mussalmans of these provinces. The representatives from the Punjab who were present in large numbers signified their approval for a reservation of seats for two successive elections only. They pointed out that as adult suffrage had been recommended the question of Moslem women voters observing purdah would have to be considered. They also wanted a period of ten years for constructive work to bring up their backward people to a decent standard. It was generally accepted that such reservation should automatically lapse after ten years.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Maulana Shaukat Ali said he stood for the Madras Congress resolution on independence and he was averse to upsetting the considered judgement of the Congress. He declared that instead of the old rule requiring threefourths the members of a community to prevent a legislation on communal matters it had been decided that this would be a difficult and cumbersome restriction and might prove a double edged sword in retarding progressive legislation. It was therefore suggested that new clauses should be added in the declaration of rights which would be considered tomorrow.

The section of the United Provinces M. L. C's who claim to have the support of the majority of the Muslims of the United Provinces for presenting the Moslem case to the Simon Commission also conferred with the Khilafasts.

HINDU MAHASABHA NOT SATISFIED

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held an informal discussion under the presidency of Lajpatrai. As Doctor Moonji and the Sindh representatives have not arrived no decisions were taken. The result of the Khilafat Conference was received in the Mahasabha circles with mixed feelings of surprise and opposition. Bhai Permanand declared that no Hindu should ever accept such a position. He added that all the demands of Moslems were based ont communalism and the Nehru report had supported them.—A. P.

SIKHS' DEMAND

LUCKNOW, Aug. 27.

A fresh difficulty has arisen with the arrival of the Sikh leaders including Mr. Mangal Singh and Mr. Sardul Singh. On hearing that Muslims are claiming majority rights in two provinces they want reservation of seats for the influential Sikh minority especially in the Punjab.—A.P.

MR. IYENGAR OPPOSED TO DOMINION STATUS

FORMATION OF A NEW PARTY SPIRIT

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

A strong plea for a strict adherence to the Congress declaration of independence was entered by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar at a largely attended mass demonstration held in his honour at the Tilak Ghat to-night when addresses were presented to him by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, the Maharashtra, the Dravida Sabha and other associations.

Mr. Iyengar declared that the Congress and the country would be committing suicide if they went back on the declaration in favour of complete national independence. Mr. Iyengar added that he was no disturber of unity and that was why he left his friends who were meeting at Lucknow to go their own way.

Referring to the view of the three political parties in England on the Indian questions he said he was convinced that all of them were determined to give nothing to India. Concluding, Mr Iyengar exhorted the audience to concentrate on two planks namely the boycott of the Simon Commission and complete national independence. He declared that the question of indepen. dence would be raised at the Calcutta Congress and if the latter became a moderate Congress, then a new party would be formed.—A. P.

Mr. Yakub Hassan who presided said that Mr. Iyengar had returned at an opportune moment when they were engaged in the difficult task of constitution making. He welcomed the Nehru Report as it showed that Indians had succeeded in finding a common field on which they could continue to be united. It was all very well, he declared, to be idealistic but they should not cease to be practical. Mr. Yakub Hassan finally pleaded for the acceptance of Dominion Status as embodied in the Nehru Report.—A. P.

MALAVIYAJI LEAVES FOR LUCKNOW

BENARES, Aug. 27.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya leaves Benares to-day to attend the Lucknow Conference.—A. P.

SETH GOVINDDAS AND PT. MISRA LEAVE FOR LUCKNOW

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 27.

The Hon. Seth Govinddas and Pandit Dwarkadas Misra, M.L.A., left Jubbulpore last night for Lucknow to attend the All-Parties' Conference.

DECCAN SABHA'S REPRESENTATIVE

POONA August 27.

Messrs K. S. Jatar and L. G. Mahajani who have left for Lucknow will represent the Deccan Sabha, Poona, at the All Parties Conference—A. P.

SIMON BOYCOTT IN BURMA

RANGOON, Aug. 27.

Two meetings held here yesterday almost simultaneously dealt with the Simon Commission. One organised by the Burma for the Burmans League decided to welcome the Simon Commission and advocate the separation of Burma from India and the grant of Dominion Status to Burma.

The other which was convened by eight Sayadaws (head priests) and some laymen and which was attended by some members and ex-members of the Legislative Council belonging to the Peoples Party, Swaraj Party and Home Rule Party resolved on the boycott of the Simon Commission and made proposals for the formation of a representative committee to carry out this and other resolutions.—A. P.

INDIA'S AMBASSADOR IN S. AFRICA

MR. SASTRI AGAINST EXTENSION OF HIS TERM

POONA, August 27.

With reference to the movement in South Africa for the retention of the services of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri for another year it is understood that Mr. Sastri has informed the Government of India that he does not wish his term to be extended.—A. P.

FROM LANDOWNER TO KING.

AHMED ZOGU'S ROMANTIC RISE TO POWER.

ALBANIA'S BID FOR MONARCHY.

FIELD FOR ITALIAN INTRIGUE?

LONDON Aug. 27.

TIRANA.—President of the Republic, Ahmed Zogu, has been proclaimed King of Albania. A National holiday has been declared and all businesses are closed. The celebration of the event will culminate in demonstrations in the middle of the week on the occasion of the Coronation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The "King Skanderbeg the Third" is the title chosen by the new King of Albania, formerly Ahmed Beg Zogu, who is a Mahomedan landowner aged thirty-four years. He has had a romantic rise to power. He took prominent part in fighting from 1916 to 1920 when the Italians were driven out and helped to form the Conservative party as opposed to the Democrats including the Southerners under Bishop Fannoli who were Italophils. The latter early in 1924 backed by Italy drove Ahmed Zogu into exile at Belgrade but in December 1924 he returned with a force recruited in Serbia and defeated the Democrats. He was elected President in January 1925 for a term of seven years; Italy having abandoned Fannoli adopted Ahmed as Italy's protege and his becoming King will doubtless consolidate Italy's position in Albania. The original Skanderbeg, otherwise George Castriota, was an Albanian national hero who successfully resisted the Turkish invaders.—Reuter's Special.

(The noclamation of Ahmed Beg Zogu as the King of Albania is epoch-making not only in that country of uncertain politics and unstable Governments, but in the politics of the Balkan Peninsula. Ahmed Zogu is the father of the Albanian Republic, because it was he who proclaimed it on his return to Albania in the December of 1924 after a short exile in the frontier countries. His entry in Tirana with Serbian support met with no resistance. He declared himself Commander-in-Chief of the Forces and First Minister. In January 1925 he convoked the National Assembly and proclaimed the Republic (January 21). He was elected President of the Republic on 31st January. The President of the Albanian Republic enjoys the same executive powers as those enjoyed by the President of the United States of America, and is elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber Sitting as the National Assembly.

The first and foremost consideration for him, as soon as he attained power, was to consolidate his own power. He desbanded the Albanian army which had taken sides against him and replaced it by irregular volunteers who had lent him their support. In his foreign policy Ahmed Zogu made it his chief object to maintain good relation with three Powers—Yugo Slavia, Britain and Italy.)

"INSPIRING UNIVERSAL HOPE."

POWERS "OUTLAW" WAR

KELLOGG PACT SIGNED.

MR. BRIAND ON TASK OF TO-MORROW.

LONNDON, Aug. 27.

PARIS.—THE KELLOGG PACT HAS BEEN SIGNED.—REUTER.

THE ENGLISH TEXT

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The official English text of the Kellogg Pact has been issued. It is identical with the text already published, but Article three specifies that Instruments of Ratification shall be deposited at Washington and it shall be the duty of the United States Government to furnish each Government with a certified copy of the treaties.—Reuter.

GREAT VIRTUE OF THE PACT

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Representatives of the powers arrived separately at Quai Dorsay and were formally introduced by M. Briand. When all were assembled, the procession was formed and was escorted by the Halberdiers guards in gorgeous old-world uniforms to the famous Salle Del Horloge (clock room) where the peace negotiations were opened ten years ago. The plenipotentiaries took their seats at a great Horseshoe table M. Briand at the head, Dr. Stressmann and the representatives of Belgium, Italy, Japan, Poland and Czechoslovakia on his right, Mr. Kellogg Lord Cushenden and representatives of the British Dominions on his left. M. Briand concluded his speech (only one of ceremony) emphasising that the great virtue of the Pact was to inspire universal hope, but this hope must not be a vain one. "That peace should be proclaimed is excellent, but it must be organised. Juridical solutions must be substituted for solutions by force. This is the work of to-morrow."—Reuter.

MANKIND'S MOST IMPRESSIVE EFFORT

REFERENCE IN SERMONS TO KELLOG PACT.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

On the eve of the signing of the Kellogg Pact in Paris, preachers in churches of all denominations throughout Britain referred in their sermons to mankind's most impressive effort to attain peace on earth and good-will to men.—Reuter's Special.

RECEPTION TO DR. STRESEMANN IN PARIS

STATEMENT ON OUTLAWERY OF WAR

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris.—A tremendous crowd inside and outside the station cheered wildly the arrival of Dr. Stresemann who was obviously profoundly moved by the warmth of greeting accorded. He is the first German Minister to be officially received in France since the War in 1870. Dr. Stresemann, acting on the doctors' orders, was unable personally to receive the Press. He issued a statement declaring that while with the conclusion of the treaty they had not reached once for all the goal of final control of world peace, he was convinced that they possessed in the Pact a new basis which with the good-will of all nations would enable them to arrive at the creation of the world in which war would exist no more. He concluded by saying that the German people were firmly resolved to work energetically for the realisation of this ideal.—Reuter.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF POWERS

ENTERTAINED BY MR. KELLOGG

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Paris—Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg entertained the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers at a banquet at the American Embassy. All were present except Dr. Stresemann who is ill.—Reuter.

TERMS OF ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL AGREEMENT

DELAY IN PUBLISHING LEADS TO APPEARANCE OF FORGED DOCUMENT

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Delay in publishing the terms of the Anglo-French naval compromise which prompted fertile brains to all manner of speculation has now led to the appearance in the United States of forged documents purporting to be the secret correspondence between M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain in which Britain promises France naval asstance in the Pacific division of the Mediterranean, into zones with a view to guarding British interests at Gibraltar and French interests at Tangier and the co-operation of Air Forces. It is officially stated in London that no communication has passed between Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand even remotely in the sense suggested.—Reuter.

FIGHT AGAINST DRINK

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS RESOLVE

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Antwerp—The International Congress against Alcoholism has concluded. It decided vigorously to continue to fight against alcoholism especially to press for more severe penalties against drunken motorists, as for example the permanent suspensions of driving licenses.—Reuter.

UNAUTHENTIC MESSAGES

REWARD OF £100 TO TRACE CULPRIT

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Hartford (Connecticut).—The American Radio Relay League has offered a reward of £ 100 for apprehension of the broadcaster of the messages supposed to have emanated from Hassell which are now considered as not authentic.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—The Kellogg Peace Pact was signed at 3-50 this afternoon.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—Dr. Stresemann in immaculate top hat and morning coat called on M. Poincare at the Finance Ministry this morning and talked with him for an hour and twenty minutes, only the interpreter being present.

It is believed that Dr. Stresemann's short talk with M. Briand yesterday hardly emerged from the domain of generalities. The evacuation of Rhineland was naturally mentioned and doubtless M. Briand politely told Dr. Stresemann that France was still awaiting the proposals from Germany for final settlement of debts and reparations.

It is because the problem between France and Germany is now largely financial that to-day's conversation took place with M. Poincare who is the Finance Minister, besides being Premier. The consensus of opinion here is that France will not make a difficulty over the anticipated evacuation of the Second Zone if Germany agrees to initiate the technical preparation of the proposals for submission to the allies.

The Mayence Zone will be evacuated immediately general agreement is concluded which will involve the participation of United States as the Universal Creditor.

The severity of Dr. Stresemann's illness is shown by fact that his Doctor was in attendance downstairs throughout the conversations.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Sidney.—According to official figures £10,500 thousand sterling have already been spent on the construction of Canberra.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The right of the preemption, the most important provision of the Tenancy Bill was discussed to-day in the Bengal Legislative Council. This section gave priority to the landlord in the matter of purchasing the tenants' holding About twenty amendments were moved to delete the provision and over eighty to modify the proposed section.

The amendments to delete the provision was lost.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Mr. Roxburg, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the case against J. E. Guzdar. Counsel on behalf of the accused filed a medical certificate given by Major W. O. Walker, I.M.S., to the effect that Guzdar's physical condition was very serious and in the Doctor's opinion any strain mental or physical at the present time would be prejudicial to health and might endanger his life and, therefore, in his opinion it was not advisable that Guzdar should appear in Court. The Magistrate adjourned the case till to-morrow to examine the Doctor.—A.P.

FOREST OFFICER UNDER ARREST

CHARGE OF KILLING TWO MEN

A KHULNA INCIDENT

KHULNA, Aug. 26.

On the 23rd instant while Abinschandra Sen, a Patrol Officer, Sunderbans Forest Department, was patrolling in a boat with a brother officer it is reported, he arrested a man with the fresh skin of an iguana in his possession.

About 15 men,it is said, thereupon arrived in two different boats with the object of rescuing their arrested comrade. A scuffle between the parties ensued and Mr. Sen was about to be attacked by the men with daos when he fired his rifle. In spite of the firing the men made an attempt to snatch the rifle from Mr. Sen's hands. Mr. Sen fired a second time with the result that two of the men were killed while the others escaped.

Mr. A. C. Gupta, Assistant Conservator of Forests, who was patroling in his launch a short distance away was immediately informed of what had happened and left for Khulna with the dead bodies.

The incident was reported to the District Magistrate and a judicial enquiry was held by Mr. Sadar, Sub-Divisional Officer. Information was subsequently lodged with the Khulna Police on behalf of those killed, and the latter placed Mr. Sen before the District Magistrate who directed Mr. Sen and the other arrested man to be released on bail of Rs. 3,000/- each.—A. P.

"BHUNDI BHUJI" AND "KORIS," IN CUTCH.

CUTCHI PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE RESOLUTION GIVEN EFFECT.

(From Our Corporentated.)

It is strongly rumoured that H. H. the Rao of Cutch has not farmed out this year contract for Bhundi Bhuji and it is expected that he has tacitly discontinued it thus giving effect to Parishad Resolution.

Since the publication of criticism in the Press, and possibly as a result of Messrs Tairsee's and Mulraj Badars interview with H. H. the Rao, one kori pieces are "released" and the rupee has appreciated by three koris the exchange rate being now 180 koris to Rs. 100. It is expected that the rate will still move upwards to about two hundred koris.

ALLEGED FALSE PERSONATION AND EXTORTION

TELEGRAPH MASTER ON TRIAL

POONA Aug. 27

The trial on a charge of false personation and extortion of J. Simeons the Bombay telegraph master was continued to-day. Cross examined by Mr. P. Godinho for the defence Mr. Noormohmed Ismail the complainant said that he did not know the accused before the later visited him on Aug. 6. The complainant said he did not go to the races nor did he do any illegal betting.

He could not state why the accused selected him to approach. The charge of illegal betting made against him by the accused was absolutely false. The complainant told him he was not doing illegal betting but was not annoyed at the false accusation nor did he ask why a false charge was brought against him. The complainant did not inform the people in his office the moment the charge was made as he wanted to inform the police.

TOLD TO "DO THE NEEDFUL"

The complainant said he met his friend Parekh near the Majestic Hotel at 6 in the evening and meanwhile the accused who was passing on a bycycle dismounted and told him to 'do the needful' as he was leaving the next day. The accused then talked to a European lady who was passing. The accused did not use the words "give me money". Until the accused met him near the Majestic Hotel he did not inform Parekh regarding the accused's visit.

There were two lists which the accused pulled out of his pocket. The complainant was surprised that the accused knew his name. The accused did not show him his name and also refused to show the list, but the accused said that 150 people were on the list. Noormohmed stated he was neither alarmed nor put in fear by the accused's visit and interrogations. He suspected his bonafides when he demanded Rs. 250. He consented to his coming the next day in order to gain time to infodm the police.

ACCUSED'S SECOND VISIT.

On the 7th the accused first saw him at two and secondly at about four in the afternoon in a tonga in the office compound.

After the second visit the accused left the office and was followed by the C. I. D. and two minutes later by Parekh. He did not see Parekh in the evening. On the 6th Parekh heard from him about the two lists. On the 7th his statement was recorded by the police. The statement to the police was not read out to him but he signed it. He told the Sub-Inspector about the two lists during the statement.

The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

FIRST SINCE THE WAR

U. S. BUDGET SENSATION

DEFICIT OF 94,278,000 DOLLARS?

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Washington.—The Director of the Budget predicts a deficit of 9,42,78,000 dollars in the current fiscal year. This is the first definite forecast of the shortake of Government revenues since the War.—Reuter's Special.

BELGAUM NEWS

PROSPECTS OF GOOD HARVEST THIS YEAR.

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Aug. 25.

Timely rains have again relieved the peasants from anxiety and it seems further seasonal rains will enable them together a good harvest this year. The city is free from epidemic also.

The conviction order, in what is known as the chabbi case against Mr. Vijanji a shroff from Shahapur, passed by Raosaheb Kini, the Cantonment Magistrate and up held by the Sessions Judge Belgaum has been quashed by the Bombay High Court on Appeal and the accused has been acquitted. This may have, it is expected, some effect on other similar cases pending against other Shahapur Shroffs.

KHADI EXEMPTED FROM IMPORT DUTY.

The City Municipality has decided to exempt Khadi from import duty and thus help the cause of the poor.

On Thursday last the Nana Shankarshet Day was celebrated at Shahapur and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande as the main speaker explained the life and teachings of the great man. In his speech, he exhorted the audience to follow in the footsteps of the departed philanthrophist.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

A GIRL-WIFE JUMPS FOR DEATH

BENARES, Aug. 27.

On Saturday night a married girl, her father and her mother with a nine months' old child jumped from the third storey of their house. The child was killed instantanously and the others are lying in hospital in a very serious condition.

It is stated that the girl refused to go to her husbands' house. The husband wanted to take her to his home on Saturday evening and when he entered his father-in-law's house with that intention his wife who had already threatened to jump from the house if her husband entered it, carried out her threat, and her father and then her mother with the child followed.—A. P.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

The report for the 5th week ended 26th instant is as under:—

The Committee continued to give relief at the 6 centres.

The total number of children fed at these centres for 5th week ending 26th August, 1928, is as follows:—

Foras Road, Batliwala's Dharamsala 6,554. Ghorupdeo (Connaught Road) E Ward 10,447. Chinchpokali Plague Camp 11,635. Parel, Vaccination Depot 6,455. Worli, D.D. Chawl No. 43 15,435. Madanpura (near Khatav Makanji Mill) 10,656. Total for 5th week 61,182.

The total number of children fed from the Mayor's Relief Fund upto 26th August 2,87,538.

STATUE OF MAL PASHA.

TO BE ERECTED AT CONSTANTINOPLE

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo writes:—

After a few weeks there will be completed the second of the statues desired to be raised at Constantinople. This is a monument commemorating the Republican regime, and will be raised on some highest place in the European Town.

At the Turkish side of the Town, it has already been decided, to raise at some conspicuous site, a grand monument of bronze prepared by an Austrian artist. The monument represents His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha who is standing, and is looking, Pasha who is standing, and is looking, from the royal palace, the conjunction of the Phosphorus Waters with the Golden Horn.

TURKEY TO ABOLISH TITLES

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo writes:—

The Grand National Assembly will shortly abolish the title of Pasha. This is another success for the Turk Reformers who have abolished Tarbush, have separated Church from State, have stopped polygamy, have liberated women, have abolish *pardah*, and have done away with the Sultanate and the Caliphate.

VICTORIA (British Colombia).—It is confirmed that Maccallum Scott is a passenger in the missing Aeroplane.—Reuter.

ROY LETTER IN ASSEMBLY.

COL. GIDNEY'S QUESTIONS.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The manifesto of the Communist, M. N. Roy, published recently forms the subject of short notice questions by Col. Gidney who will ask whether Government have any information on it and if so to lay it on the table. Colonel Gidney will also enquire if Government know the names of those newspapers said to have been subsidised by the Communist Party.

Mr. Ghaznavi has tabled a resolution that in case of all railway accidents in future steps should be taken to hold in each case a coroner's enquiry and a judicial enquiry to be conducted by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials and that the bodies of the deceased should be made over to the relatives for disposal.—A.P.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS

SIMLA, Aug. 27

The ballot held to-day for non-official resolutions to be discussed in the Assembly on September 11 proved very favourable to Muslim members who drew several places. A number of resolutions drawn urged on inquiry into the facilities for Haj pilgrims. Mr. Ghaznavi however took the first place with a motion for the increase of the salaries of High Court Judges. Mr. Jowahir Singh came next with a resolution urging the granting of the education of girls in the centrally administered areas. This resolution was repeated by several Mahomedan members. Mr. B. Das has third place with resolutions on the High Courts Bill or an enquiry into the condition of railwaymen.

REMOVAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE TERRELL DEMANDED.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh obtained sixth place with resolutions either urging the removal of Mr. Justice Terrell or the separation of judicial and executive functions.

Pandit Kunzru drew tenth place with resolutions advocating the substitution of Indian for British forces or the reorganisation of the medical services. Mr. Sesha Iyengar comes next with a motion regarding the salt supply.—A. P.

MOVE TO PENALISE RACE BETTING

SIMLA Aug. 27.

The non-official bussiness to be conducted in the Council of State on Septembar 12 has been decided by ballot held to-day. Mr. Ram Rau who drew first place has three alternative resolutions.

The first advocates the abolition of the revenue tax cess on tea on private owned land after March 31, 1929., the second proposes the abolition of betting at races and the third urges the introduction of legislation authorising the levy of a tax on betting.

The second place was drawn by Mr. Kumar Shanker Roy Chaudhari who has two alternative motions. The first asks for steps to be taken to amend the Government of India so as to prevent the powers and procedure of High Courts being changed by the Executive orders of His Majesty in Council. The other urges that the waterways of the rivers Brahmaputra and Ganges in the provinces of Assam and Bengal should be declared central subjects.

Mr. Khaparde who drew third place will move for a committee on the allowances of the clerical grade of the postal and railway service employees in Berar. The last place was drawn by Mr. Chari who will move for the establishment of land mortgage banks to relieve agricultural indebtedness.—A.P.

MR. RAO AS MINISTER AGAIN

IN SOLE CHARGE OF TRANSFERRED DEPTS.

TAKES OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND SECRECY

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao took the oath of allegiance and of secrecy this afternoon and assumed his office as a Minister. For the present he will administer all the transferred departments till his colleague is appointed.—A. P.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

A. P. CORRESPONDENT THROWS NEW LIGHT

BOMBAY, August 27.

A Correspondent discussing the mill strike situation says that the one question which has emerged out of the many recent conversations among the parties concerned is, what rate of wages should be paid to the strikers who may resume pending the decision of the Inquiry Committee agreed to by owners and labour leaders. A suggestion, the correspondent adds, has been made that the rate should be the same as prevailed in March this year but this, does not appear to be acceptable to either party.

The owners are not inclined to give up the scheme of standardised wages and the labour leaders dare not at this stage advise the workmen to accept the wages that prevailed prior to the strike. Therefore, if there is to be any truce it must be on the terms prevailing before standardisation scheme was introduced.

The correspondent proceeds to say that another suggestion which appears to have been made is that pending the decision of the inquiry the standardised wages should be paid to the spinners and the workmen in the weaving section be given temporarily an increase of about 20 per cent. over the schedule proposed by the owners. It does not appear that this is either quite fair or will be acceptable to the Millowners who contend that in the case of the majority of mills the reduction will be 5 to 8 per cent. and in some cases they will come to from 20 to 30 per cent: therefore a general enhancement will benefit the minority of mills to the detriment of the majority. The only fair way, if this plan were adopted, would be to divide the mills into groups, determine in each case the reduction that may be effected by the adoption of a standard schedule and then settle the enhancement. But for this each mill will have to furnish a statement showing the wages earned by the workmen of the weaving section in June 1927 or March 1928 and a hypothetical statements showing their wages based on the then prevailing conditions calculated at the standard rates.—A. P.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

LESSON OF BARDOLI

"However keen our differences may be with Lala Bodhraj (Multan), we cannot praise the misguided action of that Mussalman who struck Lalaji with a shoe. This action is certainly most revolting and not in keeping with the dignity of Islam. We are, however, gratified to learn that all the Mussalmans of Multan have expressed their disgust at this action. If speakers at public meetings will be subjected to this sort of treatment, then it means that there is an end to all free speech. Anyhow this abominable action is worthy of being condemned."—"Inqilab."

In the course of an appeal for funds for the Jamea Miliiya, Delhi, "Inqilab" observes:—"There is no doubt that the Jamea has not received that attention from the Mussalmans as it deserved and that no serious effort has been made with a view to putting it on a sounder basis so far as its finances are concerned. The well-wishers of the Jamea should leave no stone unturned in order to help the institution financially."

Commenting on Sir Malcolm Hailey's appointment as the Governor of U. P., "Hamdan" writes:—"He has had no opportunity of serving in any capacity in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. He is also quite unfamiliar with the habits and customs of the people of these provinces. What hope can there be of these provinces making any constitutional progress under his regime when a statement purporting to have emanated from him, is already published to this effect that he is against granting to India that self-government which is enjoyed by British Colonies? It is also a matter of great sorrow that he has been appointed as the head of administration of these provinces when the Simon Commission is still to come."

The confectioners of Badaun have promised not to use the artificial ghee known by the name of vegetable product in future. Any confectioner contravening against this promise will be fined Rs. 5/-.—"Tej."

Although Mr. Saiyed Amir Ali had his own differences with our political methods, yet we have always treated his views and opinions with respect. All of his honours were due to his sheer ability and he was absolutely free from the taint of flattery or treason against his country. He knew several languages of Europe, besides being proficient in Persian and Arabic. His death is a loss to the world."—"Hamdard."

"Whatever success is achieved by the Bardoli peasants is due to the fact that they were quite prepared for the greatest sacrifice. Success cannot be achieved until and unless one is prepared to sacrifice his best in defence of truth and freedom. For winning freedom we should not only be ready to sacrifice our wealth but our life as well, in case it is required. These things have no value when compared with freedom."—"Hamdard."

"The Mahabharat of Bardoli teaches this lesson to the Indians that God helps those who help themselves and that truth always prevails in the struggle between truth and falsehood. The authorities have done well to realise their mistake as soon as it was pointed out to them. The plea of false prestige is always injurious."—"Tej."

"Rozmana-e-Khilafat" first congratulates the brave and courageous peasants of Bardoli and then observes:—"The Britishers should thank Sir Leslie Wilson for saving the system of Government by siding with truth."

LOYALTY OF 200 SOLDIERS SUSPECTED

ATTEMPT AT DISARMING

100 CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Chefoo.—There were a hundred casualties in the course of serious operations following the attempt of the authorities at Chefoo (which has not yet submitted to the Nationalists) to disarm 200 soldiers whose loyalty is suspected. Casualties were mostly among suspected troops. Those of them who were not injured escaped to swell the number of the disbanded soldiers are terrorising the countryside by banditry.—Reuter.

REPORTED LOSS OF PLANE

FAMOUS BARRISTER AMONG PASSENGERS

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Victoria (British Columbia.)—A trie-engined all-metal passenger plane, belonging to the British Columbia Airways is feared to have been lost 'en route" to Seattle, with 2 pilots and 4 passengers including Mr. Alexander MacCallum Scott, Bar-at-Law, and his wife. Patches of oil and two hats have been found off Washington coast.—Reuter.

"THE RINGER."

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It speaks volumes for the popularity that the Banyard English Comedy Company have achieved that despite the inclemency of the weather a large crowd gathered at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night when they presented "The Ringer." Described as their best piece it had aroused much interest, the actual performance however, not only justified expectations, but also served to enhance the reputation of the performers as actors of high order. The play was a great success, and the purpose of it was amply fulfilled, for it was not until the end that the climax was reached and the true identity of the "Ringer" established. And what was more enjoyable, the play ended in a very satisfactory manner—an argument which leans towards things sentimental no doubt, but still a potent influence to the success of a piece.

The play is woven around the exploits of an unscrupulous lawyer who in a private capacity is—what is known vulgarly as—a "fence." He might have prospered undisturbed had it not been for his amorous propensities which proved his undoing and on which the play is based. For he wronged the Ringer's sister, who came to an untimely end, and the method in which she was avenged is the theme of four acts. Combined with the serious and the terrible there is a great deal of wit, and the play bubbles over with humorous incidents and clever repartie, making it one of the most diverting seen on the Bombay stage for a long time.

Miss Josephine Kilfoyle was seen at her best as Cora Ann Milton, the Ringer's wife. She spoke distinctly and her command over a "racey twang" was very good indeed. Perhaps the most popular figure was Doctor Lomond, who was splendidly represented by Mr. R. Heaton Grey, an actor ranking with the highest. He thoroughly identified himself with his part and gave an exceptionally clever and human picture of the "Canny Scot." Those clever humorists, Mr. Bardy Russell and Miss Annie Chippendale, had two minor parts to play as Samuel Hackett and his missus, but their inexhaustible store of fun helped to embellish the play and add that bit of humour which dispelled the tragic part. An outstanding character was Maurice Meister, the villain; and in this difficult role Mr. Reginald Tippett was an unqualified success. Last but not least there is the Ringer himself, the most lovable character in the play. He was very good, but, ah! who was he?

This clever play will be repeated tonight and on Wednesday night, and the Company could not do better putting it on for a matinee.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

NOT AN UNDERGROUND ORGANISATION

"ROY LETTER" A FAKE

Mr. S. V. Ghate, Seretary of the Communist Party of India, writes:—

In view of the systematic and malicious propaganda that is being carried on against the Communists in this country on the basis of a fabricated letter, the Communist Party of India believes that the Roy-letter is only an invention of the Imperialist Press for creating an atmosphere favourable for the introduction of repressive legislation in the form of Trades Disputes Bill and Public Safety Bill in the country.

The Party wants to make it clear, that it is an open organisation, the aims of which have been before the public since its inception in 1925. Any suggestion, therefore, of under-ground methods can only be a wanton and malicious statement.

Because of the fact that the Communists by their policy have been able to expose the frauds of capitalist owners on unsuspecting workers, the capitalists have been making frantic efforts to get rid of the Communists by whatever methods they could; and if they invented a bogus letter to damn the Communists it was to gain sympathy of unsuspecting Indians to their anti-Communist propaganda.

The Communist Party of India warns all the Nationalists against being easy tools in the hands of Government for the suppression of the growing mass movement in this country. The least that they can do at this stage is to oppose the Trade Disputes Bill, the Public Safety Bill, which will arm the Government with unlimited powers, which have been used indiscriminately in the past upon any one that dared to oppose it.

PROMINENT PUBLIC WORKER OF CHALISGAON DEAD,

LATE MR. VINAYAK NARAYAN GHATE

(From a Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Vinayak Narayan Ghate, a prominent pleader and an able public worker, died here yesterday, at 11 a.m. of cholera. He took very keen interest in educational progress of the people and the existence of the Anandibai Bankat High School at Chalisgaon is the fruit of his unceasing labours in that connection. His was the most prominent figure in Municipal and other public activities in Chalisgaon. He was one of the pioneers of the Industrial advance of this town and the idea of starting a spinning and weaving mill at Chalisgaon first originated with him. Almost to the last day of his life, he was working strenuously for the progress of the Mill and it was through his supervision and keen interest that the Mill continued to work satisfactorily even in these days of repression. The Narayan Bankat Library, the Free Marathi Primary School, and all public institutions of this place were established through his efforts. He had the great fact of keeping all people united, and even in these days the unusual unity between the several communities and professions that we find at Chalisgaon was considerably due to his presence. He was only 41 at the time of his death. He leaves behind him his wife, two brothers and three children. By his death Chalisgaon has lost its noblest citizen and an indefatigable public worker.

MIRAJ STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, Aug. 27.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 4th session of the Miraj State Subjects Conference will be held on 30th inst. The date for the Conference fixed as 9th September.

Some 200 delegates from the six villages visited by leaders are expected to attend the Conference. Great enthusiasm prevails among the people. Strennous efforts are being made to collect a large number of delegates from other villages.

Nagpur, Aug. 27.—Mr. Staples, Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day in what is known as the Machhi Sat riot case in which six Hindus were charged with murdering one Mahomedan during the Hindu-Muslim riots at Nagpur in September last. He convicted all the accused and sentenced them to transportation for life.—A.P.

Sealdah, Aug. 27.—The Divisional Superintendent, Sealdah, wires that the breach between Pachooria Junction and Churghat at mile 151|21 and 151|22 has been repaired and the line made over to traffic at 18|30 hours on 25|8|28. Normal working has been resumed.—A.P.

WORKING OF REFORMS

SPIRIT OF ASCENDANCY DOMINATING INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The following is the concluding part of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's article on the Working of the Reforms in Behar and Orissa:—

The most vehement attack, however, levelled in the report is in the portion relating to the working of the local self-governing bodies since the introduction of the Reforms. It is claimed that "there has been serious maladministration in the majority of the local bodies both generally and in regard to education"; that "this 'even a moderate degree of efficiency' is the ominous symptom of the general trend of events" and so on and so forth in the same strain. The point is repeteadly emphasised that "this deterioration has followed directly on action taken in the spirit of Reforms." We are assured that "misappropriation of public funds is generally regarded more as a subject of mirth and envy than reprobation", and the conclusion arrived at is " that too rapid relaxation of control such as was effected by the (Local Self-Government Acts passed... ....is bound to lead to a disastrous fall in the standard of honesty and efficiency." These are, if true, damaging charges, in all conscience. But it is amazing that such a serious indictment should have been made against many of the most disinterested public workers in the province, in the form of a sweeping generalization with so little material to support it, and that too against the accumulated weight of wholly opposite opinions expressed in previous years both by the Governor-in-Council and the Governor-in-Ministry in the course of their annual Administration Reports called 'Behar and Orissa' and their resolutions on the working of the local-self-governing bodies in the province, since the inauguration of the new policy of relaxation of official control consequent upon the introduction of the Reforms. I regret I can not quote them here in extenso fear of unduly lengthening this statement, but they can easily be found in the documents I have just referred to. To satisfy, however, those who may like to have some idea of these official declarations, I have complied a short summary in the very words of the Government Reports and Resolutions which I would append here in support of my contention:—That "the emanicipation of Municipalities and Distrilt Boards from official control has, in some cases at least, infused in the Commissioners a higher sense of their responsibilities" that there "has been a hopeful tightening up of the administrative reins"; that there was "a distinct improvement in the amount of touring perfomed by non-official Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of District Boards"; that "in the past this important branch of their work (touring) has been neglected and it is gratifying that the need for regular inspection of roads, schools and dispensaries is now more generally recognized"; that "experience of the difficulties of administration and the readiness of the District Officer and other officials to co-operate with them has helped to moderate extreme ideas"; that "one pleasant feature of the new Board is the keenness of members for education and medical relief"; that "few too were the deliberate manifestations of the lack of sense of responsibility;" that "a new keenness was evinced by most District Boards in the conduct of their affairs;" that "this greater interest has tended to the improvement of the District Board administration;" that "the non-official executive have been able to devote considerable time to their duties;" that "the supervision exercised has been more effective" and that in 1926-27 "the tendency towards co-operation with the local officers continued in several districts and the feuds and factions in various boards waned".

A VERY GRATIFYING FACT.

In consonance with these declarations made in previous years, the latest Administration Report, called 'Behar and Orissa 1926-27,' which has just come to hand, records the very gratifying fact in respect of Municipalities that "embezzlement and defalcation are comparatively rare." In respect of District Boards it states:—"During the last year of their term of office most of the Boards showed less inclination to indulge in politics. As a consequence the practical work of education received more attention and was better done" and that" "faction and personal animosities were also less noticable." To crown all is the following ungrudging testimony borne in it:—"It would be a mistake to infer that the administration of educational affairs by local bodies has been systematically perverse or incompetent. In many districts too a wise use has been made of the liberal funds which Government have been able to place at the disposal of the Boards and the non-official Chairman appeared to be more interested in education than the old official Chairman used to be. These unequivocal admissions can leave not the least doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced person that the opinions now expressed by the Governor-in-Council are neither warranted by facts, nor justified in the light of their own opinions expressed in previous years in appreciation of the work of the new local self-governing bodies. According to the Governor-in-Council and the Governor-in-Ministry themselves, it was repeatedly stated in the official declarations that a new spirit of progress had been infused in the post-Reform self-governing bodies, their executives devoted considerable time to their labour of love, the supervision was more effective, greater attention was being paid now to Education and Medical relief, the earlier instransigence (of the non-co-operation days) had yielded to a healthy co-operation between the local bodies and the officers of Government and that party feuds and factions had gradually waned. All these earlier admissons, however, have been now given completely the go-bye and statements have been made in the Report under notice which are in direct contradiction to them. How can this somersault be accounted for, except on the hypothesis advanced by me—viz., the advent of the Statutory Commission.

VII.

But to be able to verify the correctness of the serious charges made in the Report against the new local bodies, I have carefully re-studied the Government's Report on their working and I am satisfied that far from the disaster that the Behar and Orissa Governor-in-Council apprehend in the near future, the progress made by the local self-governing bodies during the post-Reform period augurs well for the future of responsible government in this country. To refer to but a few figures gleaned from the official Reports, I find that the gross receipts of the Municipalities here have gone up from Rs. 34,37,753 in 1911-12 to Rs. 47,55,230, ordinary taxes from Rs. 12,88,494 to Rs. 26,75,177 and special taxes from Rs. 34,427 to Rs. 86,685. The result is that the incidence of taxation per head of the people in the Municipal areas has risen from Rs. 1-1-4 to Rs. 2-0-9. What is more, the progress has been rapidly steady ever since the reformed Municipalities came into being, and it appears that whereas the progress during the ten years of the pre-Reform period was from Rs. 1-1-4 to Rs. 1-9-4, during the six years of the post-Reform period the increase has been from Rs. 1-11-1 to 2-0-9. Moreover, out of Rs. 2-14-2 representing the incidence of income per head of population, as much as Rs. 2-0-9 comes from taxation. In respect of expenditure the scale is naturally fluctuating as a result of the outlay for such purposes as drainage, water-supply etc., in a given year, but the growth there also is equally clear. On education there has been a steady growth during the life time of the new Board so much so that from Rs. 22,97,38 expended in 1923-24 the figure stood in 1926-27 at Rs. 29,75,89. Similarly in regard to roads, the rise in expenditure has been from Rs. 30,97,80 in 1923-24 to Rs. 41,92,82 in 1926-27. As a last test I may add that whereas during the six years since 1921-22 there have been but 13 cases of embezzlements, there were during the ten years from (1911-12 to 1920-21) of the pre-Reform period over as 43 such cases. Obviously, on these figures municipal administration does not emerge with the stigma so seriously cast upon it in the Report.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

Let us now take the case of the District Boards. There too gross receipts have gone up since 1924-25, when the new Boards came into being, from Rs. 1,80,58,773 to Rs. 2,18,29,159 in 1926-27. The incidence of taxation stood in 1926-27 at Rs. 0-4-3 per head of the rural population as against Rs. 033-11 in 1924-25 and Rs. 0-1-2 in 1911-12. The incidence of income similarly stands to-day at Rs. 0-7-8 as against Rs. 1/6/1 in 1924/25 and Rs. 0/2/2 in 1911/12. What is more remarkable is the striking increase in expenditure on almost all the heads that affect public well-being so vitally as Education, Medical-Relief and Water-Supply. In regard to Education, expenditure, since the coming into existence of the new Boards, has gone up from Rs. 29,21,329 to Rs. 40,23,186 as against but Rs 7,42,038 in 1911-12 and Rs. 18,95,537 in 1920-21, the year immediately preding the Reforms. On Medical Relief expenditure has gone up from Rs. 14,32,895 in 1923-24 to Rs. 18,01,696 and on Water Supply from Rs. 1,65,000 to Rs. 4,97,000. This then is the position of our local self-governing bodies and the figures tell their own tale. Surely, all this result could not have been attained if the Boards or their executives had been all that is stated or suggested about them in the Report. I, therefore, maintain without any fear of contradiction that judging by the manner in which they have discharged their duties in respect of which Government's own testimonies quoted above should be conclusive, and by the progress effected by them in the departments of public well-being, as testified to by the figures quoted above, the verdict any reasonable and unbiassed person would come to is that far from the dark and dismal prognostications of the Governor-in-Council coming true, the chances are that they would be just the other way about. I regard it, therefore, as absolutely reprehensible that a wholly unsustainable attack should have been made on the working of the post-Reform local self-governing bodies which, when analysed and tested by official figures themselves, falls like the proverbial pack of cards.

VIII.

It is time, however, to bring this statement to a close. But before doing so, I may briefly refer to its most objectionable feature, namely a wholly unwarranted attack on the younger generation of Indian nationalists—many of whom are men of the highest educational qualifications, great strength of character and who have displayed a spirit of rare self-sacrifice in the cause of the country by refusing to crowd the already over-crowded public services or the legal profession and have dedicated their lives to public work. Far from any appreciative reference being made to this class of public workers, it is solemnly stated that "an ominous and disquieting sign of the times is the growth of a class of professional politicians—mostly raw youths who take up politics as a livelihood", "many of them mere adventurers with no stake in the country,' "irresponsible demagogues.....already a danger", who "owing to the ignorance of the common electorate may bring about disastrous results". And so forth. I shall leave each reader to form his own opinion whether this is the language of statesmanship. Claiming, as I may justly do, a better and more intimate knowledge of the public life of this province than the authors of this Report, I must assert in unequivocal terms that the impression sought to be conveyed by these "choice and elegant" expressions has no substratum of truth. Even assuming, however, that it were otherwise, is the "professional politician"—whatever it may mean—necessarily any worse than the professional administrator or the "mere adventurer" in the field of politics than that in the sphere of administration? Was not the late Mr. Gokhale repeatedly called by his oponents a "professional politician"? I wish Sir Henry Wheeler were still still here to impress upon his "successor in Council"—what he was always justly insisting upon—that hard words break no bones and that in the discussion of public questions they should be studiously avoided. It is a great pity that even in a State document, the temptation to indulge in gibes and sneers against the Indian nationalist could not be resisted by even the Governor-in-Council of the province. I willingly concede that just as the public have the right to criticize reasonably the actions and the policy of the Government, so have the latter an equal right of fair comment on the activities of our public men. But if the use of intemperate language, mis-statements of facts and unwarranted interferences are to be condemned in the writings in the press or the utterances on the platform, they are 'mutatis mutandis' deserving of an equal, if not greater, censure in a State document. An emphatic protest must, therefore, be entered alike against the substance and the form of this Report. Argument upon the matter is to be desired but not invective, and in the opinion of all disinterested and unbiassed persons, qualified to judge of Indian political conditions, there is so much reason to think that the Indian nationalist movement really represents the cultivated intelligence of the country and all that is patriotic in the land that those who, like the authors of this Report, try to misrepresent, discredit or ridicule it do harm more to the interests of Great Britain in India than to those of Indian nationalism itself, by bitterly wounding and alienating men who are fully justified in what they do, who do it in a reasonable and constitutional manner and who—if only prudence, foresight and imagination were found in the seats of the mighty—ought to be conciliated by being met even more than half-way.

MINISTERS SHOCKED.

It is not surprising, therefore, that even the two Ministers were so shocked at the perusal of this Report that (though they were denied the opportunity of writing notes of dissent), they felt constrained to request H. E. the Governor to agree to the addition, to the last paragraph of the Report of the observation that in their opinion "it is too pessimistic in tone and stresses too much political conditions that are transitory". They do not seem to have realized, however,—or if they did so, they have not cared to speak out their minds—that the Report has been so prepared in view of the appointment of the Statutory Commission, and that that is the only explanation of its having had imparted to it the spirit, tone and temper which are its distinguishing features, and to but a few examples of which I have been able to touch upon in this statement. For the benefit of those who may feel sceptical about the matter, I would recall a notable passage from a memorable speech on India, delivered by Gladstone in the House of Commons, in 1883, in which that great statesman took a correct measure of the characteristics, mentality and attitude in public affairs of officialdom in this country. Said he:—"Their position is less favourable than ours for forming a comprehensive judgment, as they are doomed almost to narrow modes of examining those questions. They each of them look at themselves in relation to persons whom they feel to be inferior to themselves, and there is a tendency to indulge in a spirit of ascendency which it is the business of this House to modify and check. This is not the drst time that such a state of things has existed. Go back to the time when Indians began to be entrusted with judicial function; go back to the time when the liberty of the press was enacted in India; go back to the time of Lord William Bentinck and Lord Macaulay. 'And so it will be in the future.'" These words of the great Liberal leader display a profound political prescience and a keen insight into the realities of Indian political conditions, for though uttered nearly half a century back, they are as true to-day as when they were first spoken. And it is because the same "spirit of ascendency" still dominates the Indian Administration in the matter of Reforms and political progress, as it did in the earlier days to which Gladstone referred, that I have felt it to be my duty to my country to prepare this statement to enable the reader to view the question from a correct perspective.

THE PYSCHOLOGY OF 'DIRECT METHOD

(Continued from page 6.)

plans and devices he may at times feel himself wanting. For instance, one teacher may find a 'short', 'direct' way of explaining an expression as

.....(Let no harsh words mar)
The good we might do here.

Another may give the meaning of 'might do' in vernacular, which, according to him, saves time and energy; these (the former could have used to advantage by giving his pupils practice in similar forms more or less familiar to them by the context. Again, if the Direct Method banishes the use of vernacular for assimilation of new forms, it does not prevent he use of it further to 'test' if the right associations are formed in the direct way. When this 'judicious' use of the vernacular is allowed, the Reversionists will do our schools a lot of wrong, if they actually 'revert' (as some schools have already done) to the use of the 'Translation Series of Tarkhadkar' and translation, word for word, of the English readers. The former are unpsychological to the core; see what the author says in his 'Hints to teachers':

"Let the teacher first explain to the class the rules (e.g., the third pers. sing. present takes 's', etc), and then the vocabulary; 'then', if the boys have prepared these both, they should begin to translate the sentences." All this arrangement puts the cart before the horse; even if translation were to be used as the means of teaching English, the wisest course would be to give English sentences for translation first then those from vernacular into English, the class using the vocabulary as a dictionary for reference (and not as a preliminary to the lesson) and then arrive at rules by induction. Let educationists judge how far we would be behind the times in using a book of this sort in teaching English, or Sanskrit or any other language!

Teaching an English Reader by translating 'each' word into the vernacular, without the least use of objects, models, pictures and action, which we have to use even in teaching subjects like History contradicts the elementary principles in pedagogy.

Another objection raised is that to learn a foreign language the pupil needs a 'thorough' atmosphere of that language all the 24 hours of the day. But the least we can say is that it is the primary function of a school to create by artificial means environments that may approach the ways of nature to educate our children.

Lastly, one point must be made clear. The teacher, who uses the Direct Method has to learn much from the storm of opposition. He ought to teach, inductively, even in earlier years, the structure of the foreign language, along with the conversation he holds with his pupils. Let him also follow intelligent methods in teaching spelling, reading and composition, both oral and written, and he will find that his pupils are laying a sound foundation in English. How these methods are to be evolved may form the subject of an independent article. But there is no doubt that a reform is really needed in working out the details. Let the Reversionists pause and give, if possible, constructive suggestions from this standpoint. They should not discard the principle, but reform the technique. Hasty reversion to old ways is no sign of prudence!

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION AND INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

Indian Rulers in a friendly manner, that reading the signs of the times aright, they ought to reform their administrations, introduce representative institutions, associate the people with the Government by taking them into confidence and try to establish the Rule of Law. We, however, regret that the Constitution does not attempt to lay down what is expected of the Indian Rulers under the Swaraj Government.

REPEATING THE MISTAKE.

The illustrious authors of the Montford Report committed this sad mistake; while advocating responsible Government for British India they studiously abstained from advising the Indian Princes of what they ought to do in furtherance of the object which His Majesty's Government had clearly expressed in the Proclamation of 1917. The development in Indian States was left to fate and time. They observed: 'We must leave the natural forces at work to provide the solution in due course. If change comes in the Native States it can be only by the permeation of ideas and not as a direct result of constitutional changes in British India." They pointedly remarked that they did not like to accelerate the speed of reforms so far as Indian India was concerned. More painfully surprised are we to find the same attitude in the draft Constitution. We are extremely sorry that beyond expressing sympathy with the 'lively interest' of the Indian people there is no definite statement of the duties of the Indian Rulers towards their subjects in this draft Constitution. The framers of the Constitution could have even urged that under the Swaraj Constitution a convention could be laid down that in no case would the Swaraj Government interfere in the domestic affairs of any State if it introduces responsible Government in its own area. Such a provision would undoubtedly have encouraged the adoption of responsible Government by the Indian Rulers to avoid interference in their internal affairs by the Swaraj Government of the future.

UNFORTUNATE OMISSION.

If the idea of a Federation is ever to be encouraged, and the conception of Sisterhood of Nations is to be realised, and if the Indian States are to form the units of this Federation even then it was necessary to describe the responsibilities which Indian Princes shall have to shoulder for the realisation of this ideal. Under a federal form of Government the Indian States would be required to have the same form of administration as that prevailing in the other units composing this Federation.

We, therefore, appeal to the All-Parties' Conference that the duties and obligations of the Indian Rulers should be made explicit. They should vouchsafe to the subjects of Indian States that measure of liberty, self-determination and political equality which the other citizens of this Swaraj would enjoy under a Federal Constitution. And even though the Indian States choose to remain aloof from the federal form of Government yet it must be clearly understood that the people of every State under this Swaraj are entitled as a matter of birth-right to responsible Government. The Indian States' people claim that they should be associated with the administration at every stage through their chosen representatives and the Government of the State must be responsible to the wishes of the people. They do not grudge a proper civil list to their Rulers to maintain their families and their dignity and honour. They, however, desire that beyond this civil list the resources of the States should be utilised solely for the benefit of the people. They further demand that the discretionary powers of the Rulers should altogether disappear in the administration of justice and that the rule of law must be firmly established in every State. Liberty of person, security of property, liberty of conscience, liberty of the Press, freedom of discussion and liberty of meeting, independence of the judiciary and responsibility of the executive—these rights ought to be guaranteed to the subjects of Indian States under the Swaraj Constitution. It is to be hoped that in the final settlement of this draft Constitution the declaration of rights of the subjects of Indian States would be emphatically ascertained and clearly enunciated.

THE TRAVEL BULLETIN

The July Number of this monthly issued by Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, contains information on matters of interest to the travelling public as well as the N. Y. K. passenger agents. Attractively printed Bulletins issued with this Number giving information in detail regarding Hotels in Japan, the All Year Resorts, Round Pacific & Eastern Tours, Summer Resorts in Japan, Japan, Europe fortnightly Service and N. Y. K. Combined Schedule and Passage Tariff will prove of great value to passengers for ready reference.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received an attractive printed picture of Murali-Krishna (size 20 x 28) issued recently by Messrs. B. L. Narayan Row of Cocanada. The picture is reproduced from the oil painting of Mr. N. Gopal Rao, the Andhra artist, and is published in multi-coloured litho print. It is priced at Rs. 1/8 per copy.

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NAVSARI HONOURS VALLABHBHAI

ADDRESSES PRESENTED IN MAMMOTH MEETING

SARDAR ON CAUSE OF BARDOLI SUCCESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAVSARI, Aug. 23.

Navsari, the next door neighbour of Bardoli was "en fete" to-day to honour Sardar Vallabhbhai after his great success in Bardoli. The old town has never before presented such a gay appearance as it did to-day. The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds. The people vied with one another to decorate their houses and shops. The whole town from the Railway station to the "maidan" at Lunsikui where a mammoth meeting was held, was decorated with flags and bunting. Festoons of flowers, of electric lights added to the beauty of the scene all along the road. Bands of volunteers from the different villages of the taluka bearing flags and singing patriotic songs were a special feature of the occasion.

There was a crowd of thousands of people on the station platform and outside to receive the Sardar when he arrived from Ahmedabad by the fast passenger train. Accompanying him were Dr. and Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Miss Mithiben Petit, Sardar Vallabhbhai's daughter and a very large number of Bardoli workers many of whom had served their term in jail for the cause. Deafening cries of "Sardar Vallabhbhai-Ki-Jai" greeted the train on the platform. He was led to the waiting room where garlands were presented to him by the local Hindu Mahajan, the Parsi Desai family of Navsari, Dr. Dordi and others.

A MAMMOTH PROCESSION.

After tiffin and rest at Mr. Raichand's, a mammoth procession was formed. Navsari has never witnessed such a spectacle before Bands of thousands of volunteers bearing their flags and singing songs led the way. The procession was graced by the presence of a very large band of girls singing patriotic songs. The streets of the town were inadequate to accommodate the thousands of people who had come from the whole district. The procession was stopped very frequently and garlands and bouquets were showered on the Sardar. The first carriage carried Sardar Vallabhbhai, Dr. Sumant Mehta and Dr. Jehangir Dordi. The second was occupied by Mrs. Shardaben Mehta, Mithiben Petit, Shrimati Bhaktiba and others. The people were in an ecstacy and it was a very difficult job for the volunteers to get the carriage moved at all in the crowds of the Sardar's admirers. Women and children in gala dress crowded the windows and balconies of the houses on the route. Hindus, Mahomemedans, Parsis, all offered their meed of flowers to the Sardar. The procession took nearly two hours to reach the Loonsikui Maidan where the meeting was held.

HUGE PUBLIC MEETING.

The Maidan was occupied by nearly 8,000 people. This was a record meeting for Navsari. Round about the platform one saw only a sea of heads. The Navsari Taluka Praja Mandal under whose auspices the meeting was held, had made excellent arrangements for the vast meeting.

Dr. Jehangir B. Dordi was voted to the chair. In a short speech welcoming the Sardar, the Chairman said that Mr. Smart, the Commissioner had the assurance to call Mr. Vallabhbhai an "outsider". If he had been present in Navsari to-day, he would have been astounded to see the Sardar honoured by the people in a way which showed unmistakably how much he was considered as one of their ownest own. He said a cinema film of the triumphal procession and the mammoth meeting should be sent to him to make him realise how baseless was his assertion.

He then read the address of the Praja Mandal which he delivered to the Sardar in a handsome silver casket. The merchants of the Bunder Road also presented him an address in a casket.

VALLABHBHAI'S REPLY.

Mr. Vallabhbhai then made one of his characteristic speeches which went straight to the heart of the hearers. He said the people had honoured him and shown their regard for him which touched his heart. He said Dr. Sumant Mehta deserved a great part of the honour of the success of the Bardoli struggle. He was an humble follower of Gandhiji. The people of Bardoli specially deserved the greatest honour as it was entirely due to their firmness and resolute attitude and their readiness to suffer even death for the cause that had contributed mainly to the happy conclusion. Navsari as the next-door neighbour of Bardoli, had all along shown the greatest sympathy and had helped Bardoli in every way. It had shown great public spirit and deserved his congratulations. What they had achieved in Bardoli was only the outer fringe of the great vow that Bardoli had taken in 1921 to win Swaraj. That vow still stood inviolate.

Untoward circumstances on the time made Mahatma Gandhi to postpone the work, not at all its abandonment. Bardoli was still ready to take up the work of National Freedom whenever called upon to do so.

MAKE YOUR OWN CLOTHES.

The will of the people was indomitable and when the time came, the people of Bardoli would not flinch from the ideal. He was now going to devote his energies to Bardoli for the realisation of the Constructive Programme of Gandhiji. He wanted to carry on the Khaddar propaganda from door to door in the villages. What they had saved from the remission of the land revenue assessment was not one per cent. of what they spent with both hands in buying foreign cloth. All the peasants should realise that they grew cotton and a large number of middlemen earned money in the manufacture and sale of the cloth made from their cotton. He wanted the peasants to utilise their own cotton for making their own clothes. He would rather see people with the least amount of clothes on them so long as they were hand-made instead of the people emptying their pockets to buy foreign cloth. He also wanted the peasantry to do away with child marriage instead of Government making laws to legislate it. The salvation of the peasantry of the country which constituted 80 per cent. of the population lay in their own hands.

After that a bevy of girls sang "garbas" about Bardoli which were highly appreciated by the vast audience. The volunteers who had gone to jail for Bardoli, were then presented to the audience one by one by Mr. Kalianji, among them being Mithiben Petit who had been arrested for four hours in Surat.

PARSIS AND SIMON SHOW.

Before dissolving the meeting, the Chairman said that the Simon Commission was to be in their midst very soon. A couple of Parsis were making a great fuss in the "Times of India" asking the Parsis to co-operate with the Commission. There were hundreds of Parsis present in the meeting and he said that what Mr. Pherozshah Marzban, editor of the "Jame-Jamshed" had said in the Governor's Council in Poona to the effect that the Parsi community was against the Commission and with the country generally in boycotting the Commission, was quite true. He challenged the writers in the "Times of India" to come to Navsari and the Parsis would prove that they were heart and soul with their fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Vallabhbhai left with his party for Bardoli, early the next morning.

MR. TOPIWALLAHON OURED

ADDRESS BY HIS COMMUNITY

The presentation ceremony of an address to Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topiwalla, on behalf of the Kuda'deshkar Adya Gaud Brahman Community took place at Kudaldeshkar Brahman Nivas, Girgaon on Sunday afternoon. The Nivas is a large and extensive property worth five lakhs of Rupees, which is under the control of seven Trustees and is run for the benefit of the community. A large and profusely decorated pandal was erected in the extensive open space in the Nivas and was packed to its fullest capacity by members of the Community. Mr. Rajaram Narayan Samant, President, Bassein Municipality, presided at the presentation ceremony. Mr Topiwalla arrived accompanied by the President of the Manpatra Committee and was received by the large and enthusiastic audience standing and cheering vociferously. The proceedings commenced with chanting of Vedic Mantras followed by prayers sung by children. Several telegrams and letters received by the Secretaries were read out. The President then made a few remarks alluding to the manifold charities of Mr. Topiwalla aggregating to several lakhs and read out the address which was written in Marathi and printed on beautiful white silk. The address was then presented to Mr. Topiwalla in a Silver casket of the finest Indian workmanship amidst tremendous applause. Mr Topiwalla who was profusely garlanded by various organisations and individuals made a suitable reply. A vote of thanks to the Chair was passed amidst acclamation. A programme of music and light refreshment brought the proceedings to a happy close.

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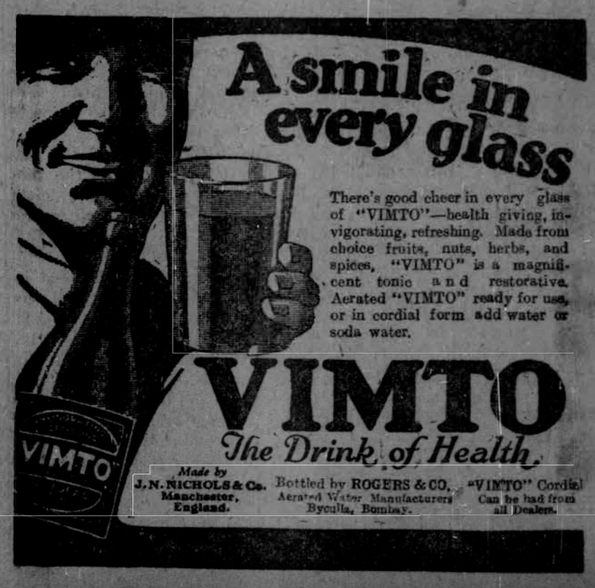

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SHAPING FUTURE OF INDIA'S CHILDREN

The All-India Women's Conference has entered upon its second year with the definite purpose of working out in practice the ideals it had been shaping in the first year of its birth, and utilising the material it had gathered in formulating a scheme of work that will give the fullest expression to the aim it has placed before itself.

The first step in this direction is the popularising of the aims and objects of the conference. This is being achieved mainly by women's educational conferences and meetings in every constituency. The conference has at present the co-operation of 21 Constituencies and 9 Indian States each of which is recognised as a Constituency by the Conference. The Constituencies are created in linguistic basis. Each of these constituencies has its centre of work, its own independant Committee and its own plan and method of execution but all the constituencies are linked up together by a Standing Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating their efforts and taking concerted action wherever necessary. The Standing Committee consists of one representative member from each of these Contituencies and is therefore of a real all-India nature.

THE HOPEFUL FUTURE.

The consticncies have been very busy since the last All-India Conference organising Constituent Conferences as well as smaller district conferences in order to draw more women within the orbit of the activities of the All-India Conferenie to induce them to take greater interest in affairs relating to general public welfare and to incite in them a keener sense of their larger responsibilities towards the nation and the country. Already one observes in them a more definite desire to participate in the shaping of the future education of their children. The movement has now penetrated into several new areas particularly in the Constituencies of Sind, Bihar, Orissa and the Punjab, where meetings have been held to discuss educational problems of interest and pass resolutions on some of them. Sind has had as many as four meetings, all very largely attended, at Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Sukkur. In places like Chapra and Muzafarpur in Bihar where such activities were quite unknown before, this movement has come as a great inspiration to give a strong impetus to the women's advancement and progress in that province. Many of the ladies who are participating in this work have been in strict purdah all this while and although this is the first occasion for them to thus meet and discuss subjects of public importance the frankness and the practical manner in which they have handled the problems, gives good hopes for the future success of the movement. At the Constituent Conference at Cuttack held recently, there were over 300 women present and many of them took an active part in the proceedings. Mrs. Hamid Ali, the Chairwoman of the Standing Committee, has in the course of her extensive tour through the Punjab and Kashmir, been organising meetings and spreading the movement far and wide. She has addressed meetings on the work of the Conference at Ludhiana, Jhelum, Ambala, Rawalpindi, Cambelpur, Patiala, Srinagar and several other important places. New centres of work have now been opened at Agra, Allahabad and Jhelum.

The work in each Constituency is being reorganised and put on a methodical working basis. In some of the Contituencies, notably Punjab, the work has been divided and classified into different groups, each entrusted to a sub-committee.

'LINGUA FRANCA' OF INDIA.

Representations are constantly being made to the Provincial Governments and local bodies that control education, to take note of the Conference demands and give effect to them. One of the essential points that the Conference had realised in its very initial stage was the necessity of a common language for India and had laid it down that Hindi should be introduced as a compulsory subject in schools from the secondary course as a step towards its realisation, for it was now recognised that Hindi was to be the 'lingua franca' of India. The State of Cochin has given a splendid lead in this matter by the adoption of a resolution in its Legislative Council asking for the compulsory teaching of Hindi in schools. A good deal of the success of this resolution can be credited to the presence and the vigorus speech of the lady member of the Council who has been an ardent worker in the activities of the Conference since its birth. The introduction of Social Science and Journalism as subjects for University Examination, is now under the consideration of the Madras University as the direct result of the efforts of one of the Conference workers serving on the Madras Senate.

It has been increasingly felt that the presence of women on all boards and committees that control education is absolutely necessary.

MODE INSTITUTIONS.

At the Delhi Conference 5 Sub-Committees were appointed to deal with the follwing questions: Drafting of a special curriculum, revision and creation of new text-books, investigation of conditions regarding the working of modern schools of agriculture, and the question of an All-India Women's Education Fund. Although the sub-committees have started work in earnest they have not succeeded in making much headway from want of facilities of meeting often and discussing and collecting material. They have had to depend only on correspondence and this has involved much delay. Mrs. Hamid Ali has undertaken the reviewing and revising of Urdu text-books in order to offer suggestions for their improvement, particularly story books for little children and books for girls dealing with domestic science, cookery, needlework etc.

The quick and enthusiastic response to the appeal for the All-India Women's Education Fund certainly reflects much credit on the success of the Conference in not only having created a favourable impression but also having won the confidence of the people. The Indian Royalties have shown much generosity. But many more lacs are needed before any appreciable attempt can be made in the way of starting experimental or model institutions.

SUPPORT TO SARDA BILL.

The Conference has as usual shown keen enthusiasm in dealing with the problem of child-marriage. Public meeting have been organised by the Conference in every nook and corner of the country condemning the custom of child marriage and supporting Har Bilas Sarda's Child Marriage Bill and Hari Singh Gour's Age of consent Bill, but demanding that the legal age in the first Bill be raised to 16 and 21 for girls and boys respectively, and in the second the age of consent to 16. It was in pursuance of the Conference resolution on this subject that the All-India Child-Marriage Abolition League was started by H. H. The Rani of Mandi, and a resolution in support of this demand was carried through the Madras Legislative Council by Dr. Muthulaxmiammal. A similar resolution is expected to be moved in the C. P. Legislative Council by the lady member of the Council. This cause has lost one of its staunchest advocates and the Conference a very selfless worker by the sad demise of Srimati Parvathiammal Chandrashekar Iyer of Mysore, who passed away last February at Delhi where she had gone to attend the Conference session and with the express hope of adding her personal weight to the deputation to the Viceroy in connection with the problem of child-marriage.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AID GIRLS.

Two incidents, both relating to Madras, have however, been noted with much concern and regret by the Conference. One is the failure of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University to put any lady, in spite of a strong appeal from the Conference, on the Commission recently appointed by the University to tour in the mofussils and report on the working of the colleges affiliated to the Madras University. It was a grave omission particularly in view of the fact there are so many women's colleges all through the Presidency affiliated to the University and which the commission will deal with. But the other matter is of a more deplorable nature. The Minister for Education, Government of Madras appointed a committee in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council, to go into the problem of physical education of students. And although the resolution said the whole question of physical education of students was to be investigated, the Minister very unjudiciously limited the scope of the committee to boys only and in spite of repeated appeals and representations from the Women's Conference and other women's associations, he did not see his way towards retracting from the position he had taken up. It is pretty obvious that it is the girls who suffer more from want of proper facilities for exercise because whereas boys have recourse to public grounds and open-air sports, the Indian girls are unfortunately deprived of this advantage partly because of the traditional disapproval of such sports for girls (a prejudice which will take time to break down,) and partly due to a false sense modesty in them that years of suppression has created. Under the circumstances it is the absolute duty of the Government to see another committee is appointed to go into this question immediately if it wants to prevent further undermining of the Nation. The Conference notes with special pleasure the particular emphasis laid by the Cinema Enquiry Committee on the production and exhibition of educational films. The Conference had passed a resolution to this effect and forwarded it to the Committee while it was sitting. The Conference also congratulate the Committee for laying down the principle that sex will not be a disqualification for members serving on the Committees and the Boards to be set up under its recommendations.

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CURE OF MARRIED DRUDGERY.

VISIONS OF "COMMUNAL" UTOPIA

The family as a self-sufficing unit has practically ceased to exist, and it is a nice question whether such individual unctions as the family retains ought ot in the interest of economy, to be wept away.

I live in a street of perhaps a hundred houses. Along its length twice or three times a day a hundred people cook a hundred meals over a hundred fires or gas stoves, whereas in a communal restaurant possibly ten people could cook for the whole street over three or four fires or gas stoves. The doctor goes from door to door visiting the sick, who are indifferently nursed by amateurs or expensively by hired professionals.

IT HAS ALREADY STARTED.

If all the sick were concentrated in a communal nursing home the doctor could do twice the work in half the time and one nurse could look after twenty people. Thus writes F. E. Baily in "Sunday Express."

All the mothers in my street who are sufficiently well off employ a children's nurse to superintendent their little ones; in a communal nursery four or five nurses for the street would be enough, better companionship for the children would result, and snobbery die a natural death.

Before those who disagree with me hurl the ever ready brick or write the reproving letter, may I beg them to pause and reflect that among other countries this de-centralisation has begun?

In Paris the middle-class worker does not prepare breakfast at home; he or she takes coffee and rolls at a cafe on the way to business.

AT THE MERCY OF SERVANTS.

In New York the middle classes make a habit of dining out as well as lunching out. Rents are too high for family kitchens to be possible, and the wages of servants are altogether prohibitive. Even in Great Britain the middle-class housewife already complains that servants have her at their mercy, that she is overworked and harassed into nervous breakdown by housekeeping worries.

It seems incredible that this middle-class housewife should endure her present agonies for the sake of a mythical independence and isolation that to all intents and purposes have disappeared. She and her family are no more original or set apart from the rest of the world if they eat Smith's sausages or Jones' marmalade at 119, Haig-street than if they eat these delicacies in a communal restaurant with the rest of the street's inhabitants. All she and hers hape to overcome is a mere animal instinct to take one's food into a corner and growl over it. The short walk to the restaurant would do them a great deal of good.

No one can pretend that any priceless amenities need be lost through the habit of eating in public. The average family meal is not so rich in marital tolerance or sisterly and brotherly love that tears need be shed over its passing. I am convinced that in the communal restaurant the standard of good manners would improve, and peace passing all understanding prevail because in the communal restaurant children under fourteen would take their food in a room of their own.

HOUSES BIULT THE WRONG WAY.

At this moment the unfortunate middle-class wife struggles in vain with a house built in the days when servants were cheap and plentiful, money bought twice what it does now, and rates and taxes were ridiculously low. Very little, short of rebuilding, them, can be done to make these houses easy to run and labour-saving. London and the provincial towns teem with Victorian three floors-and-a-basement atrocities where the dining room is a flight of stairs from the kitchen and the bedrooms very nearly as far away as heaven. Some have been turned into flats, but these represent rare cases in a heart-breaking wilderness of bricks and mortar.

Personally I see every advantage in communal catering, doctoring, nursing and child management, and no disadvantage if we neglect out-of-date sentimentality. It is inaccurate to suppose that every woman becomes on marriage a highly competent housekeeper. Some do and many do not.

I cannot envy even the competent woman who tries to cater on a small allowance for the varying tastes of herself, her husband and three or four young people. Great variety is impossible when buying in small quantities out of a limited income. The communal restaurant would offer a wide choice of dishes and each member of the family could please himself.

The individual sick person in a private house is often far too selfish and exacting. He or she could not help benefiting from the mild discipline and tonic atmosphere of a ward in a communal nursing home, where everything happened like clockwork according to time-table, and personal fads were not taken too seriously.

Moreover, the nightmare of anxiety as to the expense of illness which haunts every middle-class husband would disappear. The payment of his annual subscription would give him the right to a bed in the nursing home if necessary, and for minor troubles he and his family would simply attend the nursing home clinic.

Incidentally the value of this clinic in pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers and babies would be inestimable. The busy present-day general practitioner simply cannot find time for the detailed routine supervision which expectant mothers and new-born babies ought to have.

Young people above all are likely to benefit from the abolition of family life. Complaints might arise from middle-aged parents accustomed to booming and bossing around the home like which, it has been said, there is no place, for which, it has also been said, thank heaven!) but the pleasures of booming and bossing belong to the leisured autocratic past.

Young people are too often lonely and miserable in their good homes, and no home in which one is lonely and miserable is really good. They find themselves the victims of pious cliques and castes by whose virtue their parents have filtered from life everything of which they disapprove. The sterilised air of such cliques chokes the young. They want to join hands with others of their own age, and experiment and adventure and savour life before life has passed them by. Frequently they languish between the Scylla of those whom their parents will not know and the Charybdis of those who will not know their parents.

A RENDEZVOUS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Communal restaurants would form a rendezvous for all the young people in the neighbourhood, a neutral ground where the knowledge that the Browns own a six-cylinder car and the Robinsons cannot even afford to owe for a motor-cycle and sidecar need not detract from Ethel Robinson's slenderly loveliness or prevent Clarence Brown from admiring her.

I see in my communal restaurant a fortress armed against the stuffiness and dulness of urban and suburban life; dances would take place, not to mention concerts and dramatic entertainments arranged by the younger set who met there day by day.

As Matthew Arnold said: "Yes! In the sea of life enisled. We mortal millions live alone." but there is no need to go on doing so. The country we inhabit need not remain, as it is now, a series of compartments from which the younger inmates look forth longingly, wishing all barriers might be broken down. Just as an interchange of visitors between countries tends to prevent war, so breaking down the barriers between homes tends to defeat snobbery and promote good understanding.

AN END TO MARRIED DRUDGERY.

Women are supposed to be the practical sex. If this is true, I do honestly wonder how long the middle-class wife will let her life resolve itself into one long struggle against dirt, dust, and the kitchen stove. She has only to combine with her sisters to make this struggle a thing of the past.

I foresee the day when, beyond the maintenance of her bedrooms and sitting-rooms, having children, and devoting herself to them while they are quite little babies, her days will be reasonably free so that she can devote a percentage of her time to cultivating her mind and body. At present I fear her mental outlook is limited; but, then, the kitchen stove looms so large in front of her.

With meals provided by the communal restaurant, her older children safe at the communal nursery, and her sick cared for in the communal nursing home, she will enjoy a fair chance for the first time in history.

TURKISH WOMEN

NOW INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM EUROPEANS

The Constantinople Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes:—

The last mark which distinguished Turkish women from Europeans has disappeared this summer, and it is now hard to tell the true Turkish hanum by any item of outward appearance. This is at any rate the case in the towns, where the influence of education is concentrated. Yet the final change has been quite a small one and is nothing more than the general adoption of the hat in place of the head scarf or Russian coiffe, which, wound round the hair and sometimes carrying a light veil down to the tip of the nose, was the last obstinate vestige of a distinctive national dress for women. A year ago only a minority, with hesitation and a certain awkwardness, had abandoned this headdress, but to-day those who still wear it are fast falling themselves into the minority. Under the felt or straw cloche hat of present fashion it needs an expert in the multiple national and mixed types of Constantinople to pick out the physiognomies of the real Turkish women.

The Angora revolution has dealt with the women of the country in a particularly subtle and courteous way. Its edicts imposing a uniform modern European dress on the inhabitants of Turkey have only been obligatory on the men, but against men they have been applied with punitive sanctions and the element of authoritative force. On the other hand, nothing has been done to bring Turkish women into line except by means of the happy admonitions and debonair gestures of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. At official receptions and in deputations of honour, it is true, the President has made a rule that Turkish women should present themselves in hats. But more has been achieved by influence than by the rules of official etiquette. At the height of a mixed banquet and dance at Angora the Ghazi called on the Turkish ladies, at a signal from him, to doff their tcharchafs, or head scarfs, and it was done. It is just this spirit of gay challenge which has, without any solemn intervention of the law, now worked itself out in a complete conformity of Turkish and European feminine modes.

ENTRY INTO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS.

At the same time as they have been thus spontaneously falling into line with modern modes Turkish women have been entering more and more into business and commercial life and, into the avocations and professions of men. The first business club for Moslem women has just been founded on the model of the Soroptimist clubs, corresponding to Rotary clubs, and has a membership of some 250. In an examination of school students whom the Ministry of Instruction is about to send to Europe to complete their education there were two girl competitors out of seven in mathematics, three out of eight in physics, three out of thirteen in natural science, and three in foreign languages. This high average maintained already in the business and professional life of Constantinople, where over 30 per cent of the working population are Turkish women. Among these are 10 per cent of the bank employees, 600 teachers, seven lawyers, seven doctors, two dentists, four chemists, four graduates calligraphy (a purely Oriental profession nowadays), as well as about two hundred coiffeuses, expert in bobbing and shingling and the Eton crop now in fashion among hanums, and over a thousand trained midwives, together with a number of nurses fitted for the higher branches of medical care. Among the industries which employ the poorer classes of women on a large scale is the tobacco industry, in which 90 per cent of the women manipulators in Constantinople are Turks. Meanwhile the introduction of Turkish women into the higher governmental services has begun with the admission of two graduates of law to the position of ushers of the courts at Angora and to advisory work in the Ministry of Justice.

"PRINCIPAL GOKHALE AND THEISTIC EDUCATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your to-day's issue, Mr. C. L. D'Avoire, has criticised the conception of "Reality" which Principal Gokhale holds, and has hoisted in the place the "Buchner-ian" type of Materialism, which asserts that "Matter is only Reality." Many famous scientists and philosophers have confessed that the ultimate nature of matter cannot be known. They say that it does not come under the ken of the senses. Others hold that the idea of matter is a complex idea, and existence cannot be predicated of a mere 'Complex Idea'. Certain others say that matter is composed of ultimate units called atoms. But if we ask them: What is the constitution of an atom? They say, they do not know. Again there is another conception. This is, that matter is composed of units of energy. But here also there is no answer to the question: How are these energy-units constituted? Wherever you may turn there is some difficulty or other.

For Mill, matter is only "permanent possibilities of sensation". David Hume cannot find that so-called 'something', which shallow-headed philosophers call matter, underneath the qualities of colour, hardness or softness, heat or cold, smell, taste, wright, etc., etc. To the unreflecting its existence seems to rest on the evidence of senses. But to the senses nothing is apparent except the sensations. Sensations are merely colours, smell, weight and other such qdalities appearing together. Here we do not find that 'something' called matter. This is a mere word signifying nothing.!

We know that these sensations are bound together by some law; they do not come together at random, but according to a systematic order, which is part of the order established in the universe. When we experience one of these sensations, we usually experience the others also, or know that we have it in our power to experience them. But a fixed law of connection making the sensations occur together, does not, say some philosophers, necessarily require what is called a substratum to support them.

Modern Realism does not countenance such an extremely one-sided ontological proposition as "matter is the only Reality.". It recognises that there are two irreducible elements involved in experience viz., that which feels and knows; and that which is felt and known. It does not profess to transcend this dualism. From this dualism are worked out the systems of agnosticism, absolutism, idealism, and many other such 'isms'.

But it is the mystic, who really knows 'What Reality is." Reality is above contradictions, above dualism, above polarities and above systems of philosophy. The present constitution of man's intellect is ill- the realisation of the ultimate Reality. A systematic mystic exercises should be undergone, before one can come to its portals. This is the chief reason why our ancient seers laid so much stress upon 'living' one's own philosophy. Yajnavalkya talked much philosophy in the court of King Janaka, but it was in the forest Ashramas that he knew the "Reality".

There is an Indian fable, in which six blind men were earnestly arguing about the nature of an elephant. One of them who had touched the elephant's legs only, said, that the elephant is like a stump. Another one who had touched its tail alone said, that the elephant is like a broom. A third one who had touched the elephant's trunk only said, that the elephant is like a pillar. And so on. This was an uncompromising debate. Each one relied upon his own one-sided experience. Each one was right in his own sphere. But from an absolute standpoint all of them were wrong. In the same manner "Buchner-ians", "Berkeley-ians" and other "Ians" argue like our blind men. But a Mystic is silent. He knows how to view things through the glass of 'Non-relativity."

"Buchner-ians" may learn some wisdom from the above fable.—Yours, etc

P. V. I.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged if you kindly arrange to print in your precious columns, the following:—

As an ex-student of the V. J. T. Institute I have been watching the movements of the students of the textile department of the Institute and really I cannot but congratulate them on their bold protest against the decision of the Chairman in disallowing the weaving of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait.

Students have created a warm atmosphere not only in the whole of the Institute by arranging two protest meetings, but even among the past students of this Institute holding responsible posts. It is the first time in the history of the Institute, I believe that the students have been able to realise, the manner in which they are treated by the I.C.S. Chairman who has been, this time, able to disclose before the public a petti-minded attitude toward a great man like Mahatmaji.

Students, so far have taken all the constitutional measures requesting the Board to allow the weaving of Mahatmaji's portrait on a loom. It is extremely disappointing to note the obstinate move taken by the Board in declining "the interference with the action of the Chairman and the Principal," as stated in the notice placed on the notice board of the Institute. The members of the Board did not interfere into the matter as they consider the action of the students as "subversive of discipline in approaching the outside bodies."

To my mind, it seems that the reason stated above is taken as a mere excuse to preserve the prestige of the Chairman who is a Civilian. May I know from the Indian members of the Board whether they value the prestige of the Chairman of the Board, more than him who is considered one of the greatest man of the world, and an apostle of peace? I think that every born Indian is proud of this great man and I do not find any reason why his portrait should not be woven in the Institute, which belongs to the people at large, when the portraits of Viceroys, Governors and even of the present Chairman and the Principal and Secretary are hanging on the wall of the show room of the Textile department.

Supposing the students were to remain quiet after the decision of the Chairman, may I know, what steps, the members of the Board, would have taken, over the decision of the Chairman. Looking to the past history of the Institute, I am sure, that they would not have even come to know about the manner in which the students are treated. But, because the students are aware of the fact that very few members of the Board take interest in the matters of the Institute as far as its management is concerned. I think the students are quite justified in approaching the outside bodies because the Institute is not only supported by the Government alone but also by the public bodies.

Let me request the members of the the Indian members that the authorities did not take any objection to weaving the design of the map of India with Mahatmaji's national symboy—the Charkha—together with the National Anthem "Bande Mataram" few years back. It will be a disgrace, not only to the students, and Indian members of the Board, but also to the whole nation if the portrait of Mahatmaji is not allowed to be woven, whose service to this country in social, political and economical developments is invaluable.

Let me inform the members of the Board to reconsider the matter very seriously before it passes out of hands involving students into unnecessary troubles and thereby drawing the public attention.—Yours, etc.,

A PAST STUDENT.

"IRAQ AND OURSELVES"

VIEWPOINT OF HEDJAZ AND NEJD.

The official organ of Hedjaz Government "Ummul Kura," publishes the following article on the differences between Irak and Hedjaz:—

There are some parties in Irak who continue to create mischief and do not allow the storm to settle down. They do not keep pledges and however much we try for peace and good relations, they show nothing but hate and enmity.

They have been charging us with friendship with the English against the interests of Irak. But suppose we decide to fight the English and give up the policy of peace, then the question arises where are we to fight with them? There are only two fronts on which we can fight with them, one is Irak and the other is Transjordania. If our forces collide with theirs on these fronts, will you remain silent and neutral? Will you agree to such a step being taken? But if we adopt the policy of peace, the benefit of it will be reaped by none else but you. We cannot certainly fight the English in other places. We cannot take our forces on the throne of Solomon to London or Liverpool although there is no prophet with supernatural powers. You undertook revengeful operations and created havoc, the result of which was that negotiations between General Clayton and His Majesty took place. These negotiations were successful and a compromise was reached and for a time, the neighbours seemed to remain on terms of peace but later, there was violation of the compromise by Irak. We patiently suffered but did not like to make the differences prominent by bringing them in public and took recourse to protests in the official confidential letters. But Irak continued to adopt the same objectionable policy and we found threats in the speeches of Minister of Defence and false propaganda in the Irak papers about the raids of the Akhwan. They did not stop there but their airships bombarded our country. We did nothing in retaliation excepting to protest against these excesses hoping all the while that the greedy Irak would come round to the policy of peace and friendship, and would satisfy us about the future. At the time when His Majesty had issued orders to the frontier tribes not even to retaliate on Irak raids, it happened that a Nejd caravan went to Zubeir for carrying on regular and peaceful trade but Irakis fell on them, looted their property, arrested all men and women of the caravan and shut them in prison. This caused a sensation in Nejd and there was great excitement but His Majesty again pacified the people and took necessary precautions to check the vre of revenge developing to dangerous limits. He has again adopted this policy in the hope that the atmosphere for further negotiations may not be destroyed. In spite of our repeated efforts for peace, opposition and propaganda went on till we were forced to inform the tribes that Irak's attitude is dangerous and all should take precautions for safety and defence. This caused alarm in the camp of Irak and there was a general cry of "Danger! Danger! Fire! Fire!"

Their latest is a declaration in "Al-Irak" that the negotiations at Jeddah were of two kinds—open and confidential. The aim of the forms is to settle differences between Irak and Nejd and between Nejd and Transjordania; while the aim of the latter is to grant concessions to the British in Hedjaz. They allege that the British Government is trying to get the control of Customs at Jeddah and special privileges in Medina. These are such dideous lies that they need no refutation.

Recently they have spread the false news that His Majesty is to depart for Nejd with all the members of his family because the people of Medina are up in arms against the King and people have refused payment of taxes, that the people of Alwajh have seized their Amir and put him in prison. This propaganda of Irak can only succeed in a lunatic asylum. Thousands of people every year visit Hedjaz and see for themselves that such propoganda is false.

We who oppose British Government on the question of few outposts in Irak, cannot conceivably even allow any discussion whatever of any British influence in a city, like Holy Medina. These lies are a disgrace for the liers and we pray God that He may give these people a sense of peace."

Secundrabad Aug. 27—News has been received here of washaways in several places on the newly opened section of the Kazipet Bellarshah Railway. At mile 283 near Mansherial bordering on the Godaveri River trains are unable to pass and transhipment is impossible. The Line has been badly damaged.—A. P.

LAHORE—Mr. Abnashasingh the Secretary of the Punjab Legislative Council left for Bombay on sunday night en route to Europe. He proposes to stay two years in England and prosecute legal studies.—A.P

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